SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

SATURDAY NIGHT *will give a prize of Ten Dollars and two prizes of Five Dollars each for the best photographs of any subject connected with the celebration in Canada of the Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Prints must reach this office before noon on June 19, four weeks from the date of the present issue. Any additional prints used in* SATURDAY NIGHT *will receive Honorable Mention and an award of One Dollar. In the event that satisfactory prints to a sufficient number to make up an album are received in this competition, it is our intention to have them made up into a handsome volume, and to seek the Royal permission to present it to King George and Queen Elizabeth as an evidence of Canada's devotion to their throne and persons.*

Prints submitted for this competition should be at least three and a quarter by four and a quarter in size and preferably somewhat larger. Prints cannot be returned. Entries should be accompanied by a reasonable amount of particulars concerning the place and nature of the event or display which is depicted. Pictorial and technical quality will count for a good deal, but subject-matter is by far the most important element. The more ordinary and conventional the subject—parades of troops, raising of flags, store-front decorations,—the smaller will be the chance of success. If the competition works out as we hope it will, at least two of the three prize winners should be photographs taken in places of less than a thousand population

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THE Coronation proceedings of last week certainly achieved in full measure their purpose of establishing a definite personal relationship between the new king and his subjects in all parts of the Empire, not to mention the slightly different but equally desirable relationship which they achieved with an immense and very sympathetic public in the United States. Few hearers can have failed to feel a genuine admiration for the way in which His Majesty faced the supremely difficult task of addressing an audience of many millions without being seriously hampered by his long-standing imperfect vocal control. His voice and accent are strikingly reminiscent of his father's. The deliberation with which he spoke was not excessive in view of the solemnity of the occasion, and only an occasional hesitancy revealed the greatness of his effort. The world has recently had some striking examples of the effect produced upon the character of men in high places by the sustained effort to overcome physical disabilities. The energy with which King George has devoted himself to the immensely difficult task of qualifying himself to speak effectively and movingly in the presence of great numbers of his subjects is an evidence of strength of character for which those subjects will, we think, have reason in coming years to be very thankful.

By way of counterweight for the fact that the Coronation evoked little enthusiasm in the Irish Free State is the fact that in the United States it evoked such evidences of sympathy and admiration as have never before been known on a similar occasion. There is reason to suppose that the hostility of the Irish Free State to the British Crown is by no means so deep-rooted or so general as the actions of some extremist elements would suggest. In any event, with a generous measure of American friendship clearly assured, with British prestige in continental Europe rapidly rising as a result of the demonstration of national unity and determination in the rearmament measures, and with the Overseas Empire united in a more complete mutual understanding than at any time since the war, the new King has taken his place upon the throne under auspices of singular hope and promise.

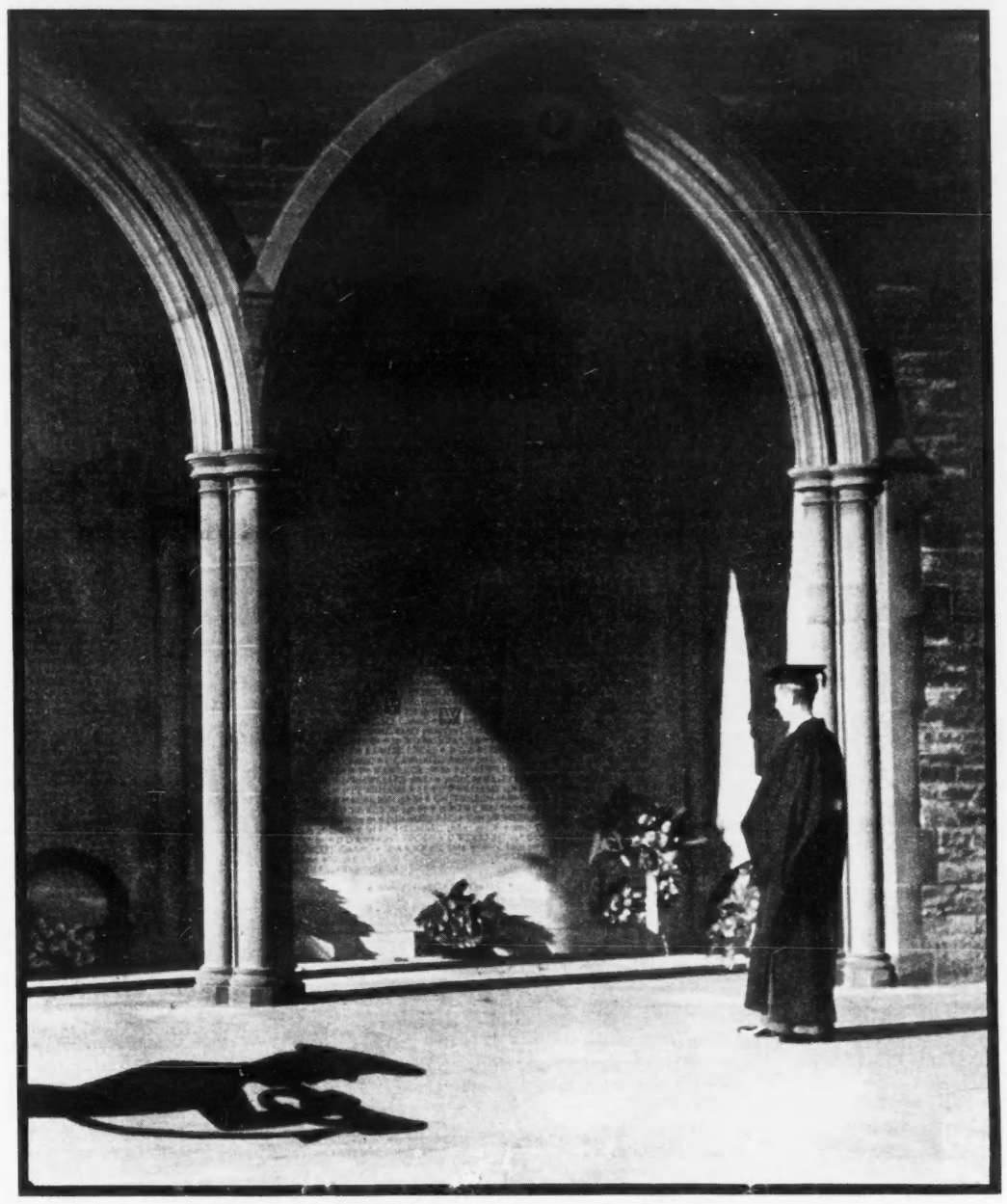
THE LAST DEMOCRACIES

THE newspapers of the United States could hardly have devoted more space to the Coronation proceedings had it been a king of their own who was being crowned. Admittedly the unusually romantic aspects of the event were a compelling factor in the news stories, but the striking cordiality toward Great Britain expressed in leading editorials is surely significant of the fact that the animosity of the post-war years has declined and that a genuine understanding is in process of growth between the two commonwealths. We suggest this because of a definite conviction. Enlightened Americans and Britons have lately become aware that their countries are the last two strongholds of democracy in a world of intensive regimentation, and if the democratic principle is to survive as the guiding force of civilization it will be done by the common resolution and social integrity of these great freedom-loving peoples. The realization of this solemn fact inevitably must draw them together whether they consciously desire it or not, if for no other reason than that of deliberate self-interest. But from the point of view of world history it will be more than self-interest. For the rapprochement of the English-speaking democracies may mean all the difference between a world condemned to the superstitious worship of force and a world which acknowledges by its structure and design that the long historic struggle of man for individual liberty has not been in vain.

EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT

THE appointment of Mr. E. J. Young, former Member of Parliament for Weyburn, Sask., to the post of head of the Industry and Labor Board of Ontario has evoked, so far as we have seen, only a single criticism, and that the absurd one that he is not a "labor man." Seeing that his functions are largely those of an arbitrator between labor and other elements of the population, it would be extremely improper if he were a labor man, so that this criticism is rather a compliment. As a matter of fact this appointment is probably the best of quite a series of good appointments which Mr. Hepburn has made on those occasions when he was not too profoundly concerned about rewarding political services in the Province—a consideration which obviously had no weight in this instance.

Mr. Young is notoriously a person of great independence of mind, profoundly sympathetic to that too often forgotten man the Ultimate Consumer, entirely detached from any Ontario partisan or sectional interests, and not at all disposed to overwork any governmental authority which may be entrusted to him. Any expectation that the powers of the Board will be employed to enable employees and employers to get together for the exploitation of the general public is completely knocked on the head by this appointment. We look forward to the active functioning of Ontario's new quasi-judicial body with greatly increased pleasure, amounting almost to enthusiasm.



THOUGHTS AFTER CONVOCATION.

—Camera study by Roy Kemp, 203 Fulton Ave., Toronto.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

THE University of Manitoba is entitled to very hearty congratulations upon the attainment of its Diamond Jubilee and the effectual overcoming of the consequences of the financial disaster which affected it in 1932. The institution has been fortunate in that its governing authorities have consistently selected for its instructional staff, even from its earliest days, a list of young men who have subsequently

(Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE Coronation was a magnificent success, in spite of the fact that Italy hissed, Ireland booed and George Bernard Shaw talked loudly during the entire performance.

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SUMMER PRAYER

Let there be no war of man
Until I get a coat of tan.
—Elspeth.

Caesars, please contain thy wrath,
Days like these were made for sloth.
—Horace.

Chaos come another day,
A chap just has to get away.
—Timus.

Delay, O Mars, thy dreadful mission,
Summer is the time for fission.
—Old Manuscript.

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What we are waiting for now is the perfect summer news-story—a sea serpent sighted by a nudist.

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A WORLD UNFIT FOR PIGS

Psychiatrists at Cornell University recently subjected a hog to conditions approximating those of the human world of complexity. In short order, the hog suffered a complete nervous breakdown. We had been thinking for a long time that man was just a sissy and couldn't take it. And now it seems that a hog cannot take it either. We don't know why this makes us feel a lot better, but it does.

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Is the motor-car a luxury or a necessity?—Advertisement.

We've gone further than that. What we want to know is whether it's a necessary luxury or a luxurious necessity.

Newspapermen must feel proud of their new status. Time was when wrathy nations broke off diplomatic relations. Now they break off journalistic relations.

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We are not surprised by the predictions that there will be no formal declaration to signify the commencement of the next war. If anything is characteristic of our times, it is informality.

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A GHOST STORY

A gentleman returning to his lodgings late one night was surprised to see a skull resting on the top of his table. Thinking that some of his fellow boarders had been playing a practical joke on him, he approached the table and was about to pick up the skull when a long bony arm reached past him and a hollow voice said politely, "Pardon me, that's mine, I think."

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As an old vaudevillian we are full of sympathy for the delegates to the Imperial Conference. They must feel like the juggler who comes on after the star act.

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Italian anger at Great Britain is now at its height, the invitation of Haile Selassie to the Coronation being considered the crowning insult.

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The absorption of the Yukon by British Columbia has set a noble precedent. We suggest that the occasion is now opportune for a discussion of the union of Toronto with the Province of Ontario.

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The poor Italians, the poor Germans. All they know is what they read in their papers.

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Esther says she spent the week-end in the country, resting up after reading about the Coronation in the newspapers.

DECORATING IN A BIG WAY

BY MOLLIE McGEE

DOWN in St. Martin's Lane a pawnbroker has brought his profession's historical trade sign up-to-date and painted THEM red, white and blue. His gesture will give an idea of how London looks and feels at the moment.

Brides in Poplar and Thornton Heath wear white, their accompanying bridesmaids red and blue. Order an ice or a cream meringue at Lyons and you have a choice of raspberry, vanilla or violet. In shop windows, red dresses, blue hats, white bags, red shoes, white shoes, blue shoes; on sidewalks, jostling smiling crowds with red, white and blue buttonholes, scarves, decorated hats.

The tricolor will out, though gay bunting draping tall buildings, and crown topped maypoles set along each main street, are in colors varied to different districts by artistic authorities who passed on official schemes. They stressed harmonies rather than patriotism.

Gold and blue, green and mauve, crimson and white, each combination has its appointed place. Old Lady London is wearing her giddy party hat straight on her head, a trifle self consciously this time if you please, for she was severely reprimanded for lack of dignity in the paper streamer bedecked affair with fairy lights she gaily placed over one eye at the time of King George V's Jubilee.

THE masterpiece of planned decoration is the Mall, that wide drive that runs beside St. James's Park and leads straight to Buckingham Palace.

At each side are great open stands with red or blue walls finished with white conventional borders. Tall white poles are set about 20 feet apart along each side of the road—topped with gold crowns and lions and hung with long crested banners in scarlet, white or blue, finished with heavy gold fringe and tassels. Placed to face horizontally across the roadway so as not to obstruct the view from the sides, these form a solid border if one looks up towards the palace—a mass of color waving in the sunshine that once seen will not be forgotten.

In the short narrow thoroughfare of Pall Mall, tiers of narrow balconies completely hide important clubs. Each is hung with bright bunting and decorated with embossed gold shields, lions' heads or other aristocratic emblems of heraldry. No expense has been spared, and the effect is that of a long narrow theatre prepared for grand opera, with boxes embellished and reserved for dignitaries.

Some dignitaries did occupy those boxes in preference to going to the Abbey. The reasons were various. One elderly titled official admitted "the trousers of my dress uniform were made to stand in and even the best British cloth might give way under the strain of six hours sitting."

INDIVIDUALITY is not lacking in clubland decorations. There is one younger generation rendezvous with Corinthian columns hidden by vertical red, white and blue stripes and gorgeously garlanded with golden leaves; a dignified corner club with a narrow gold panel placed under the raintrough near the roof bearing a Latin greeting to King George, another hung with a draped ermine and crimson canopy topped by a crown like a royal bed.

The British Constitution Club on Piccadilly is perhaps the most conservative of them all. Its decorations are slightly reminiscent of a portly politician wearing a very small masonic apron over a morning suit. The grey stone club is about a block long with bow windows billowing out to the sidewalk. Along the complete length under the lowest window ledge is tacked a scalloped valance of red wool broadcloth a foot and a half wide, edged with a tarnished gold fringe of several inches. On each scallop is handpainted a floral group: pink roses with shamrocks, lilies with thistles, violets and pansies, evidently the painstaking work of a feminine hand done for Victoria's Jubilee and guarded for future occasions. High above floats a large majestic Union Jack.

The Carlton is the most effectively dressed among the hotels. Panels shading from crimson to white extend from the first floor to the roof interspersed with crimson garlands and flags.

Prizes for spectacularly bedecked streets go to Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill. Disregarding the suggestion that there should be no overhead festoons, as they are out of the procession area, the decorators have used the white flags with red crosses and the up-pointed red swords of Westminster. These have been hung about every 30 feet, high in the centre of the streets, with two blue streamers

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PHYLLIS AND THE PSALMS

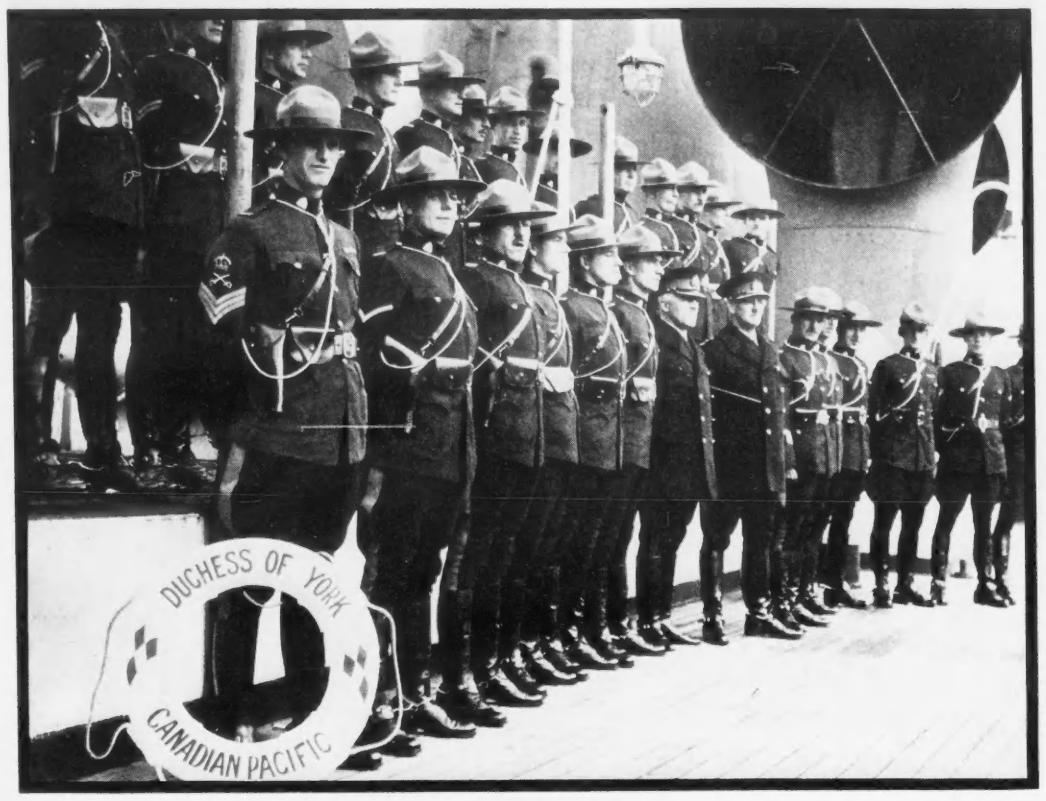
BY ARTHUR STRINGER

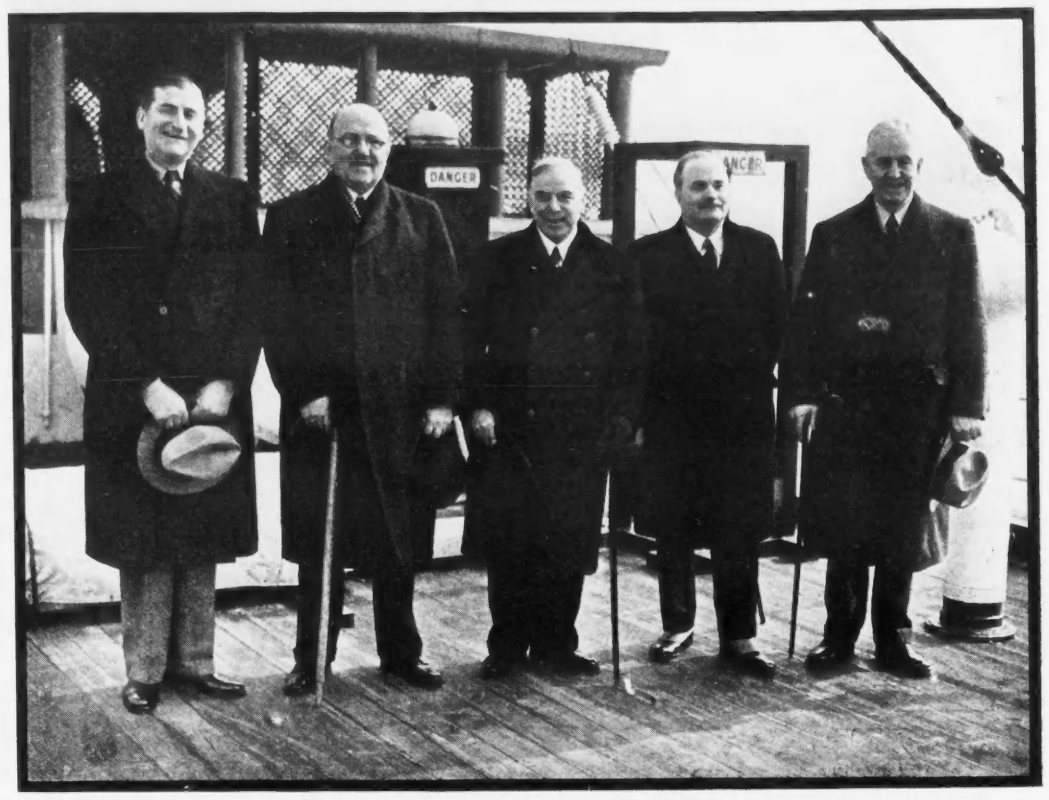
SURE, wise was Solomon
Who knew that love was boon,
While the little words that lovers speak
Stay green as any leaf.

Since crowns and kisses pass
And a singing line lives long,
He rolled his scroll of loving air
And turned it into song.

But I, before such wisdom,
Must still confess my qualms:
For I'd rather kiss your quivering lips
Than write ten thousand Psalms!

CANADIANS AT THE CORONATION. The "Mounties" lined up for parade on the "Duchess of York" before landing; their smartness in the Coronation procession was highly spoken of by all the commentators. Right, the Government party on the "Empress of Australia"—Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Hon. (now Right Hon.) Ernest Lapointe, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Charles Dunning, Hon. T. A. Crerar; the "danger" signs behind do not refer to the statesmen.





FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF HEALTH INSURANCE

BY L. RICHTER

ONCE more Health Insurance is in the foreground of Canadian interest. Once more it is British Columbia where the issue has been raised. A year ago it nearly led to the overthrow of the Government in the Pacific Province. When Premier Pattullo and Hon. Mr. Weir introduced last spring the Health Insurance Bill they aroused considerable indignation not only, as might have been expected, from the Opposition, but also in their own ranks. The whole Province took part in the campaign. The majority of the medical profession was opposed to the proposition. Insurance men called it actuarially unsound (though some distinguished Canadian actuarial experts had approved the Government's plans). Newspapers branded it as unreliable and undemocratic. The Government found itself in a very difficult position and it was only at the cost of great compromises that the Bill was finally carried. But this did not end the story. The opposition went on, especially from the side of the medical profession, and the date for putting the Act into operation had to be postponed again and again. Now at last the Government has ended the struggle by bringing the question to a plebiscite. While electing a new provincial Parliament the people of British Columbia will have to decide whether or not they wish to enjoy the blessings of health insurance.

If the majority should be in favor of it, British Columbia will be the first district on the North American continent to have such a system. Though her neighbor, Alberta, preceded her by a year by writing Health Insurance in her statute books she has, probably on account of her Social Credit experiment, taken no further steps to put her Act into practice.

THE legislative measures of the two Western provinces have been preceded by careful investigations, initiated there, and in other parts of Canada, by various bodies. The most valuable information, so far as the specific Canadian implications of the problem are concerned, is to be found in the comprehensive report on Health Insurance made in 1934 by a special committee of the Canadian Medical Association. According to it, introduction of Health Insurance will be a matter for the Provinces. But it is interesting to note that a man with great experience in the field of social administration, Col. G. S. Harrington, former Chairman of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission, takes an opposite view. Colonel Harrington, at present Leader of the Opposition in the Nova Scotia Legislature, and a man who can certainly not be suspected of renouncing easily provincial rights, stressed in the Legislature's last session the point that Health Insurance was a matter for the Dominion rather than the Provinces.

THERE is hardly a country in Europe where Health Insurance does not operate at present. In England it was introduced twenty-five years ago and in Germany even fifty years ago. More recently several South American states, among them Argentina, have adopted this system, while Japan has considerably extended the scope of her legislation. Experience gained by all these is abundant and, according to it, Health Insurance appears to be most valuable for the protection of the poorer classes and for the promotion of public health. That is mostly agreed and will not be discussed here. The controversial point is, in Canada and elsewhere, the financing of the scheme. What is it going to cost? How far should it be extended? Which benefits should be given? What safeguards may be taken to prevent financial abuse?

The answer to all these questions is not so difficult as we are often made to believe. The cost of membership in a social insurance scheme can be estimated just as well as the price of a life or accident policy, though the methods to define it are different.

As in private insurance the cost is generally determined by the character of the risks concerned and by the amount of benefits granted. However, in contrast to private insurance, there is more levelling in both respects in order to attain fairly uniform contributions and benefits. This tendency is justified by social considerations and administrative needs. No objection can be raised against it from an actuarial point of view since the compulsion to insure, which characterizes nearly all existing systems of Health Insurance, brings in the rule of the majority and allows a certain amount of equalization. The methods applied hereby are quite familiar to the actuary. For instance, they have been developed successfully in group insurance. As soon as it has been decided which groups should be protected and which benefits granted, it is possible to give a sound financial and actuarial basis to the new system. This basis is in social insurance just as important and indispensable as in private insurance, even more so.

WHICH groups should be included under this scheme? This question, eagerly discussed by politicians and the medical profession, is also of great importance from the financial viewpoint. While it is agreed that wage earners irrespective of income should be protected, the question is rather complicated in the case of the better-paid employees having an income of, say, between $2,000 and $2,500. For the sake of promoting the cause of public health it seems advisable to go rather far. The financial interest of the insurance fund points in the same direction. For the groups in question furnish good risks and reliable contributors. Their inclusion, therefore, facilitates the lowering of the average contribution. On the other hand, one has to keep in mind that social insurance is compulsory and that compulsion may only be justified if it is applied to make provisions for those who cannot take care of themselves, or, as in the case of the young ill-paid worker, cannot reasonably be expected to do so. But it would mean overdoing the social principle and it would be unfair towards the medical profession if a scheme were forced upon groups which have sufficient means and foresight to take care of themselves in case of illness.

The latter considerations have justly been given a greater weight in all the schemes proposed in Canada. The report of the Medical Committee recommended an income limit of $2,500 for all persons with dependents and for those without dependents an income limit of $1,200. In British Columbia the plan proposed last year by the provincial government included employees with an income up to $2,400, while the present act has gone down to $1,800.

TYPES and scopes of benefits are the second item to determine the price of insurance. Looking again to England and Germany, we find that benefits are numerous and varied, but this is a final result of a long development that began very modestly. Such gradual proceeding, as it seems to be also envisaged by British Columbia, is all the more justified as in the beginning statistics are necessarily incomplete and as it is further unknown how public opinion will react to the new system. However, certain questions of a more financial character have to be decided at the very beginning.

There is hardly a scheme of Health Insurance that does not provide for medical treatment and medicine. But beyond this the controversial question begins. Should these benefits be limited to the insured persons or should they be granted to their dependents as well? England decided for the first, Germany and France for the second alternative without charging any extra contributions for protection of the families. The method of continental Europe is recommended in the Canadian Medical Report and adopted in the British Columbia Act.

Germany and France have further served as a model for British Columbia in her proposal to grant hospital treatment to the insured, a benefit which is not enjoyed under the British system. Many people in England think that to be a deficiency which should be remedied. The Canadian Medical Report points out that providing hospital care is very often a difficult problem even for those above the income limit of the insurance scheme. It recommends, therefore, a special hospital care insurance on a voluntary basis, available to those who are not protected by the compulsory scheme.

MORE disputed still is the question whether cash benefits should be given to those incapable of work in order to make up for the loss of salary or wages. They are provided in nearly all European systems, including this time Great Britain. There seems to be good reason for it, for how can a man be expected to recover from illness if he has no means to live upon? It must be admitted, however, that introduction of cash benefits raises some difficult problems and imposes unpleasant responsibilities for the doctor. It is for him to decide whether or not the insured person is capable of work and in consequence entitled or not entitled to cash benefits. If a doctor is strict he may lose a patient. If he is lax he burdens the insurance fund with unnecessary expenses. It is presumably for this reason that the Canadian Medical Report proposes not to introduce cash benefits at all and that in British Columbia regulations of the government's draft plan providing for certain cash benefits have not been embodied in the final act.

EUROPEAN countries with a long experience in the field, like England and Germany, make a distinction between standard and additional benefits. Standard benefits must be granted wherever the scheme operates, while other benefits mentioned by legislation may be given in addition so far as funds can be raised for the purpose.

British Columbia means to introduce a similar method. Medical care by the physician or surgeon chosen by the insured person, free hospital care, the services of diagnostic laboratories and necessary drugs and medicines are the "standard benefits" specified in the Act. Various other medical services may be granted as "additional benefits" if sufficient funds are available after payment for the standard benefits.

This device, while it makes the whole system very flexible, has met with some criticism. But it may be justified as long as exact statistical data have not been compiled. Other countries also had to feel their way tentatively when they started. England, introducing Health Insurance in 1911, based her system on the statistics of the Manchester district in 1893-1897.

IN MOST of the existing systems the major part of the expenditure involved is met by the insured and their employers, government grants being small. There are large schemes of Health Insurance, as for instance in Germany, which depend only on contributions and do not receive any state grants. In British Columbia, Health Insurance will work under the same conditions. State grants, provided for in the original plan of the government, have been abolished, and except for the initial costs, the system will be self-supporting.

In fixing contributions two methods have been applied. Contributions are either uniform irrespective of income—as in England where employer and employee have to pay 4½d. each week—or graded according to the amount of wages or salary. Germany, which as well as France and many other European countries has adopted the latter method, levies at present an average contribution of 5 per cent. British Columbia proposes to go a similar way. Employees will have to pay 2 per cent, employers 1 per cent of the wages. Contributions graded according to income—and correspondingly graded cash benefits—are in so far superior to uniform ones as they can more easily be adapted to the economic and social conditions of the insured.

Should insured persons participate in the expense caused by them for medical treatment and medicine? In France the patient has to contribute 20 per cent of these items and in Germany a modest fee, not higher than the price of two car tickets, is levied for attending the doctor and having prescriptions of medicine. Both devices without reacting injuriously upon the insured have proved very satisfactory in preventing abuse and checking unnecessary expense. British Columbia, aware of these advantages, has authorized her Insurance Commission to prescribe that the provision of certain medical services shall be subject to small charges borne by the insured, while of the cost for medicine the insured shall have to pay up to 50 per cent. So far as medicine is concerned, these provisions are in accordance with recommendations given in the Canadian Medical Report. It is stated there that provisions of that type will "discourage unnecessary use of medicine and bring the patient to accept hygienic advice rather than to seek health in a bottle of medicine." But the participation of insured in the other costs of illness is flatly rejected, as this would mean in the words of the report "imposing an economic barrier between the doctor and patient."

THE largest item in the budget of a Health Insurance scheme (not providing for cash benefits), and the item of particular interest to the medical profession, is the cost of medical care. Many inquiries have been made to discover this, especially in the United States, and some good results have been obtained, but many hot disputes have also been waged over the issue without clarifying the problem. However, it should not be impossible to reach an agreement on some general principles provided one leaves the dispute alone and keeps to the economic facts. The question may be examined for a compulsory system of health insurance not providing for cash benefits extending only to wage-earners and employees with comparatively low income and operating without state grants.

The contribution rate being fixed, the whole income of the insurance fund is determined at the same time. The next question that has to be decided is how to distribute that income among the various groups of health services offered by the fund. Here again a decision may be reached only by facing the facts, not by theoretical considerations. Through impartial, non-political investigations to be conducted in different parts of the country, it should be possible to find out (as has been done in Europe) what share medical treatment, medicine, hospital care and other benefits have in the total expenditure involved by health services. In that way the percentage available for medical treatment can be fixed approximately; it may have to be altered if the underlying factors change.

BUT before a useful discussion of all these problems becomes possible the underlying facts need investigating. Results obtained in the United States cannot be applied indiscriminately to this country. Research is needed in Canada. There does not yet exist, for instance, a set of morbidity statistics that could furnish information not only about frequency and types of illness, but also about character and extent of medical services. Available morbidity statistics for the Federal Civil Service and for unemployed on relief in some districts cannot be regarded as representative for the whole country. Very little is known about type and character of illness, and about its spread in urban and rural communities.

The foregoing remarks deal only with Health Insurance for persons who have a regular employer. The rather difficult problem, how to provide insurance for independent persons, especially farmers, has not been discussed. No mention has been made, either, of the medical care given to unemployed on relief. The latter is a task for the authorities responsible for unemployment relief, not for an insurance scheme. The Province of Ontario, in co-operation with the Ontario Medical Association, has solved the problem by providing medical care for unemployed on relief from the Unemployment Relief Fund. The cities of Winnipeg and Montreal have followed that example. It is likely that this arrangement will be extended in Canada, since it cannot be expected that physicians will continue indefinitely to give free attention to a large proportion of the population.

BUNNIES

BY C. F. LLOYD

WIND in the eaves, or is it a ghost?
My den is warm and sunny;
A squirrel leaps from post to post;
Isn't the red clown funny?

Shoe-button eyes, a rustle of feet
That sets one's wild blood leaping;
A questing nose, a scurry fleet
As wind, then something creeping;

Out of October's drifted gold
Suddenly pops a rabbit.
Rogue, I've loved him from of old,
O well, one gets the habit.

I mine for words but words won't come;
Lord, how this pen scratches.
Longing to hear a partridge drum,
I reach for a box of matches.

I cannot forget you cool, keen sky,
I cannot work too hard,
With brown bunnies, bright eyed, shy,
Skipping in God's backyard.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

shown considerably more than the average rate of growth in learning and intellectual power. It has been fortunate also in that during the twenty-five years for which it has possessed a president, that office has been filled successively by two men of outstanding ability in the persons of Dr. J. A. Maclean, previously president of the University of Idaho and a graduate of Toronto and Columbia, and of Sidney Earle Smith, a native Nova Scotian, a graduate of Dalhousie and Harvard, and a former member of the law faculty at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

In the formative stages of a young institution the personality of the head is of major importance, and the selection among the available candidates is peculiarly difficult, because it is usually necessary to confine the search to men of comparative youth whose qualities cannot have been completely tested. In the case of President Smith, for example, all that the governors had to go on was his academic attainments and an administrative record of five years as dean of the Dalhousie law school. The general belief is that they made no mistake, and that President Smith is adding every year to the prestige of the institution. The young university has another advantage in possessing a chancellor, Dr. J. W. Dafoe, who is among the most vigorous and broad-minded personalities in Canada, and whose support must be an invaluable aid to the president.

IN STEP WITH SPRING

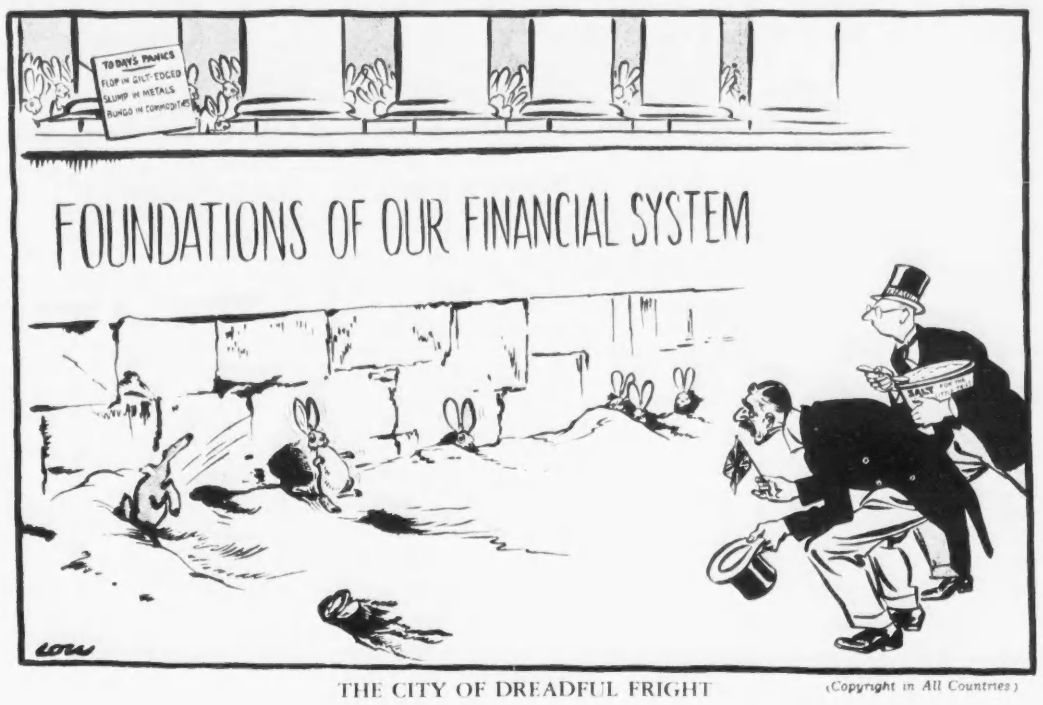
IT IS ABOUT this time of the year that we yearn to have a garden. We do not have this feeling during the earlier stages of the game, the period of ploughing under wet leaves and the odd accumulation of winter's debris that seems always to include tin cans and the tops of beer bottles and a strange, unaccountable woollen sock. That is the stage of drab reality when all things are impossible and the thought of so much as a small green shoot makes one suspect a disordered imagination. But it is days like these, with the sight of so much beauty bursting from the ground, that fill us with an annual excitement, a heady desire to be associated with this magnificent enterprise which is transforming the world into a creature of Cinderella-like loveliness.

And we would have a garden if gardening were as magical as it seems, if one could scatter a few seeds gracefully over the receptive earth in the serene conviction that the next day would find the garden a-swoon with blossoms. But, alas, it is not so. One sees the enchantment of the flowers, forgetting the drudgery of raking and hoeing and weeding and digging and doing things to bugs that must precede, accompany and succeed the creation of such delicate glory. The truth is that gardening, like any other art, is a jealous taskmaster and consumes without remorse one's leisure hour.

That is why we have no garden, in the accepted sense of the word. The demands of our other interests, which include stamp-collecting and keeping the wolf from the door, have restricted our floral enthusiasm to the dimensions of a window-box. Humble in appearance it is nevertheless full of compensation. Its tiny terrain, its small-scale wonderland, provides ample labor for our hands. Here we are the equal foe of what casual bugs, insects and worms may assault, here no weeds can sink their octopus roots and what hoeing and digging is to be done can be done with a tablespoon in one uncalloused hand. It is a Lilliputian world of flora that may fill the common or garden toiler with a faint contempt, but to us it is all sweetness and light and our proud and urgent contribution to the great burgeoning of spring.

THE WINDSOR SPEECH

MR. HEPBURN is, to a degree unusual even among politicians, a dual personality. He is one thing when he has his mind all worked up to pull an election in the early future, and he is quite another thing when he is calm and restful and taking a long-term view. During what we may now term the Oshawa episode he was undoubtedly under the influence of a group of friends who had convinced him that here was a grand opportunity for a spectacular "Save the country" campaign in the best Tory traditions, which would cause everybody to forget all about the school tax question and rally to the old flag. But something—possibly his good fairy, possibly merely a deep-rooted common sense—caused him to abandon that project, and ever since he abandoned it he has been as reasonable as could be. If this attitude towards the C.I.O. which he exhibited in an excellent speech to the Windsor Rotarians on Monday had been in evidence during the Oshawa episode, there would have been no need for the break with Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Croll and for the loss of a very substantial section of the support which put Mr. Hepburn in power—unless Mr. Croll was determined to risk his political career on the proposition that state relief must be paid to strikers, which we greatly doubt. The Windsor pronouncement included no proposition that would not commend itself to the immense majority of the people of Ontario—not excluding the proposition that the C.I.O. is an undesirable organization for Canadians to affiliate with. The Premier was able to make a very reasonable and cogent case against the Silknit strike, a current C.I.O. operation in this city, as being called in support of demands which were totally unjustified by the condition of the industry; but he most carefully refrained from any suggestion that it should have been suppressed by his Government or that the organizers of the union should have been excluded from Canada by the Dominion Government. In a word, he is now prepared to rely on the good sense and self-restraint of Canadian workingmen themselves, merely taking the necessary precautions to ensure that their opinions shall be freely and correctly registered and that no illegal influences shall be brought to bear. There are indications that the Ontario Government is moving towards the view advocated some months ago in these columns, that "picketing" should be permitted only in disputes whose merits have been inquired into by a board appointed by and responsible to the Province. This appears to us to be a perfectly legitimate and very valuable limitation upon a right which is greatly cherished by all labor unions.



THE CITY OF DREADFUL FRIGHT (Copyright in All Countries)

CARNATIONS FOR YOUTH

BY AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

The valued contributor from whose pen this article came is well known as the author of "A Dryad in Nanaimo." Her second volume of verse, "The Tree of Resurrection," has just reached us as we go to press, and will be reviewed shortly.

IT WAS a public ward, but it didn't look it; there were only two beds in the square grey room with the ivory ceiling and the striped curtains and the four panels of jade-green glass in the door. Two of the walls had windows—(which is double the usual allowance): one of the beds was empty; the other held a small woman with dark red-brown hair and a bright color, who stole a glance over her book and sedately returned to her reading. The curtains belled a little in a puff of air; twelve giant daffodils preened themselves on the table; a broad bar of sunshine lay golden along the floor. It all looked too good to be true; and when a thing looks too good to be true, it's generally fallacious.

"Are you sure I belong here?" asked the Newcomer doubtfully; and, "Yes, this is your bed," replied the young nurse who had come forward to receive her—a very young nurse, very shy, with spectacles and a small serious irregular face and a wave of neat black hair above her forehead. She laid her hand on the tall white bed with a gesture like a caress.

"She loves her ward," thought the Newcomer, probably quite erroneously. "I'm going to like it myself," was her further thought, and that at least was true. But the Newcomer liked all places that were not actively detestable—she sometimes feared that was an evidence of weakness of character. ("It's so much *easier* to be nice than not," she used to say, deplorably). So she climbed into the high bed and drew all its white curtains and pretended she was the Brother of the Moon being taken for a walk in Siam, which passed an hour very agreeably. By that time there arose a cheerful clatter of crockery somewhere down the passage, and, "It sounds like supper, doesn't it?" observed the Newcomer to her neighbor, to which, "Indeed and it does that," returned the small woman, widely opening a pair of very large dark-grey eyes.

"There's one that won't be hungry for supper, I'm thinking," she added, pointing across at a bell-rope that dangled neglectedly from the opposite wall. "The woman whose bed was there, she had her operation four days ago and they've not brought her back yet so I'm fearing she's pretty bad." "If she isn't dead," the Newcomer supplemented to herself in silence. She thought of the day two years ago when they had wheeled her down to the white arched room where the bright sharp steels lay in wait for her. She had thought she might die and had been sure she would recover. She *had* recovered; but for the first time an idea crossed her head—"If I hadn't, by now I'd have been dead two years," and in fancy she stood beside the raw brown scar of earth that might have been her grave. Then the door opened and two nurses entered, both very fresh in light-grey uniforms with crisp white caps and aprons, and each balancing a covered tray; and the Newcomer shook off all morbid visions and pounced on her dish-cover, and "Beans!" she cried with joy, for she liked beans and didn't often get them.

AFTER supper came a performance less pleasing the entry of an interne (chaperoned as usual by a nurse) to make his brief inspection—a piece of routine which the Newcomer had forgotten and was much provoked to have to remember. But certainly there was some slight satisfaction in the knowledge that not the cleverest of his little instruments could discover in her any unsuspected nook of disease. That she knew, and had reason to know. When you are the daughter of the son of a pioneer—when your mother's mother died at ninety-five and your father's father at ninety-six—why then, if not actually invulnerable you're as near it as makes no difference.

The trays were taken away, the small ward and its occupants were neatened for the night. The black-haired young nurse and two ruddy-haired probationers moved softly about like shadows in the softer dusk of the grey ward. Lying back among her smoothed pillows, the Newcomer listened to the two windows, from one of which came the last twitter of birds, while through the other drifted the dim roar of the hospital laundry eternally tumbling many-striped blankets out of its rollers. They were both pleasing sounds in their way, though certainly the birds were the most picturesque.

"Yet I don't know," meditated the Newcomer. "I shouldn't think them so musical if I didn't know they were birds. And then again I've heard a squeaky door-knob sing pure E Sharp, but no one would admit that because they knew it was a squeaky door-knob. I wonder, do we all pretend? Or is it just that I have an unpoetic soul?" The latter seemed the likelier, so she gave up worrying over what couldn't be helped.

IT WAS cool and still in the ward, and quite dark except behind her where her lamp painted a nimbus of amber up the wall. Across from her her little Irish neighbor's breathing sounded level and rhythmic as a child's.

Then a strange and awful sound began a short way up the corridor.

It did not sound human, but it was a woman. It was liker, that distorted wailing,—it was liker a sick baby—no, a hurt dog. The high whining shriek of some machine cut in across it and drowned it.

The little Irishwoman spoke low and softly from her bed.

"That's the patient in the recovery-room," she said. "They operated on her this morning and she's just coming to. It was inward goitre she had; they've taken away the thyroid gland. I saw her as I passed the door: so thin and white she was, and her hair was turning grey. Hear to the machine? that's to suck the blood and matter out of her throat. Poor thing!—she's old, I doubt she'll not recover."

A lovely, crisp, *young* sound—the rustle of a stiffly-starched apron—came flying down the corridor and the night-nurse floated in. Suddenly horror lifted from the dim ward, against which her radiance lit a candle as she moved. She was slim, with a pink-and-white flower-face, greenish-hazel eyes under tilted dark brows, and brown hair bright-threaded with gold which ran up in soft curls round the edge of her cap. She looked lovely and effortlessly capable and enchantingly, immortally young.

"THERE'S a dance in the Nurses' Home tonight," she said and smiled, as she distributed thermometers. "I've got leave, so I'm going. Most of the nurses will go in their uniforms, but I think I'll have time to change."

"*Fun*" cried the Newcomer—and, "Oh, Nurse! what color's your dress?" besought the small Irishwoman.

"Well—sort of golden-colored." It *would* be golden-colored: she'd look in it like the young Demeter. Her hazel-green eyes danced and sparkled. "Mrs. Shea, you remember your room-mate who went up for her operation last Tuesday? She's getting on so nicely. Well, someone's sent her the most beautiful pink carnations, and she's offered me two for my gown. If I bring them, will you make a corsage for me?"

She brought the two luscious rosettes of fleshly pinked petals and dropped them into the lap of Mrs. Shea's inadequate nightgown and whirled away again. And Mrs. Shea sat up in bed, and (working with a fearful joy because it's a sin for any but florists to make corsages) she found a bit of bright foil in her work-basket with which she wound the stems together; and if those carnations looked as beautiful on the golden gown as they looked presently when held against the white starched apron, then the florist doesn't live who can give pointers to Mrs. Shea.

IT WAS a charming scene, to the uninitiated slightly pathetic: the two temporary invalids craning absorbedly from their neat white beds—the girl with the lamplight clear on her capped hair and the bright flowers and the brighter face bent above them. You could not well have told from expression alone which of the three was going to the ball; the other two faces caught a reflected glow from the first which made them, for the moment, all young together . . . . But the Newcomer had never known how to dance, and the Irishwoman's dancing days were over.

A charming scene; and in a moment it was only a memory. The pretty silver Cinderella ran off to make her Midas-change.

"But, Nurse! won't you be too tired to dance by the time you get there?" the little Irishwoman called to her in the door. Her answer lilted back to them.

"Oh, I'll be rested as soon as I hear the music! I *never* could be too tired to dance!"

THE Newcomer lay a long while in the still ward, its windows paler squares on darkness. Up the corridor the moaning began again; quick light footsteps flew about, a bell tinkled, a red lamp blinked through the green glass of the door. The hospital was a little city—a rabbit-warren—a maze of passages walled with doors behind which here and there people were dying. But there was more than death in the hospital—there was life: there was winged youth stooping its beauty to the services of compassion, adding its colored ray to the age-old web which is still upon the loom.

The Newcomer felt herself a newcomer no longer. With a small contented sigh, she dug her face into the pillow and slept.

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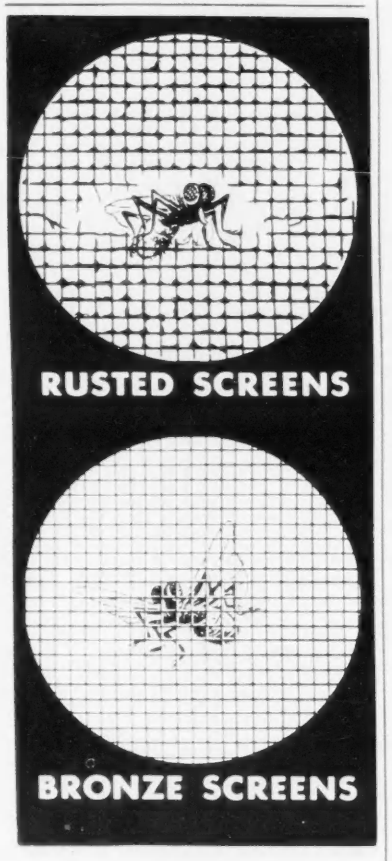

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MOTHBALLS FOR TARIFF

BY RIDEAU BANKS

IN THIS, our third and last letter upon the more intimate problems which federal Conservatism faces, we endeavor to set forth some of the more prominent views held upon Parliament Hill with respect to the great light which the Grand Old Party must see if it is ambitious to be once more the dominant power in the land.

In the first place, as unprejudiced observers see the situation, the first thing which political Conservatism must bring itself to do is wrap its traditional tariff policy in moth-balls and put it carefully away, for the present at least.

Such advice may have all the sound of ignoble heresy in the ear of the traditional Tory stalwart who has been accustomed to explain the chicken sandwiches in the plumber's lunch pail, the trim automobile in the industrial worker's garage, and the radio in the factory janitor's parlor, all on the basis of the tariff schedules which dam up the flow of cheaper goods from the United States and Great Britain. And it is unquestionably true that Canada's tariff in years past has been the instrument of well-nigh incalculable benefits to the country. But times change. And with them the need for the tariff changes also. Back in 1930, with the world coasting downhill into the pit of depression at ever-increasing momentum, and with manufacturers the world over scrambling to find markets for surplus stocks, almost regardless of the prices they fetched, it is quite certain that Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, when he boosted Canadian tariff rates sky-high, rendered a national service of the most valuable kind. Through the years of depression, millions of days work were conserved to Canadians in the textile, boot and shoe, agricultural implement, automobile, furniture and other industries. Canada, in short, was enabled to "get by" in five of the most strenuous economic years which the modern world has seen.

NOW, however, the situation has changed. There has been an advanced program of social legislation in the United States and an equally or even more advanced program in Great Britain. The consequence is that industrial costs in these countries have risen. Canada need no longer fear the competition of their industries. As a matter of fact, several United States concerns are known to have switched their production for export to their Canadian branch plants because of the lower Canadian production costs, notwithstanding the full benefits of mass production which obtain in the Republic. The 1930 justification for the tariff policy of the Conservative Party, accordingly, no longer exists. And if further proof is wanted there is the fact that Mr. Bennett realized this fact before he left the Prime Ministership. One of his last acts before defeat overtook him was to instruct competent experts in the government's service to make a thorough study of the tariff, preliminary to the government setting about to wholly rewrite it.

It may be that the tariff, in the militant form in which it was known from 1930 to 1935, may be needed again by Canada. The Federal advice to Conservatism, accordingly, is simply to wrap the old policy in moth-balls and lay it away some place where it can be found readily if need arise.

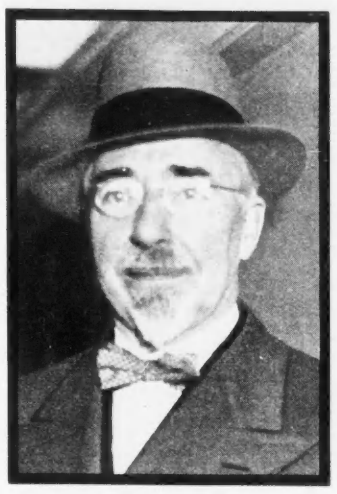
SO MUCH for the negative aspect of the Tory policy of the future. Constructively, however, what position must the party take?

If the advice of seasoned federal observers is heeded, the new Conservatism which must arise out of the 1935 ruins will be careful to preserve thorough-going Imperialism as its cornerstone. It must be a British First party, with the pledge of the same square deal to minority groups and races that the Conservative party has traditionally given, but with no entangling alliances with factions motivated by nationalistic aims. To be specific, no alliance must be courted with the Union National forces of Premier Maurice Duplessis in Quebec. In 1930 the Conservatives won twenty-four seats in Quebec under their own banner. Then, after five years of bilingual and civil service concessions to an oligarchy which posed as the political leaders of the French-Canadian race, they retained only four seats. Parliament Hill regards the lesson as plain. Let the Conservative Party appeal directly to the people of Quebec for support of the British institutions upon which the rights and privileges of the French-Canadians rest, instead of conniving with self-appointed intriguers, whose ambitions are wholly selfish and frequently corrupt, yet who had the ear of the Conservative Government during its five years of power.

As Federal observers appraise sentiment in Canada today, it is overwhelmingly Imperialistic. And there is something more than pride of Empire involved. The great majority of the Canadian people, it is believed, have implicit faith in the British Empire as the greatest instrument for the preservation of peace that the world possesses. Furthermore, the practical advantages of the Empire are regarded as having captured the imagination of Canadians within the past five years as never before. Empire trade is credited with having saved Canada in the darkest economic days that the modern world has ever known.

THE belief on Parliament Hill is that this Dominion-wide faith in the empire may speedily become a practical political issue which the Conservative Party alone will be in a position to capitalize to advantage. For bound up with it, tacitly if not openly expressed, is a traditional distrust of the United States. In the past Canada has traded with the United States and been given some pretty rough treatment. By contrast, she has traded with the Empire for the past five years and her experience has been wholly satisfactory. Now, however, there is strong evidence of Prime Minister MacKenzie King's intention of admitting the United States into the privileges of the Imperial trade agreements. Accepting President Roosevelt's expressed desire to save the world for peace by a trade union between the Anglo-Saxon peoples, he seems disposed to relinquish some of the exclusive preferences which Canada has been enjoying in the British Market in the interests of a three-way understanding between the United States, Great Britain, and Canada.

The question which Federal observers raise is the willingness of the Canadian public to accept world peace



GEORGE WILSON, Finance Commissioner of Toronto, aboard the Cunarder Aurania at Montreal as he departed for a tour of the British Isles and the Continent.

as President Roosevelt's motive in the trade diplomacy of the moment. The feeling is that Canadians will be suspicious that the real motive of the Americans is to share preferences in the British market which they would have given their right arm to secure at any time within the past five years, but from which they have been rigorously excluded. In other words, the more "hard-boiled" among Parliament Hill's observers fear the motives of the Yankee Traders when they talk world peace, knowing full well how responsive is Mr. King's internationalism to such an appeal. And, if the situation should result in Canada awakening to the realization that its exclusive advantages in the British market have been lost in an impulsive burst of international sentiment, then Parliament Hill considers it thoroughly possible that the old political cry of "No truck or trade with the Yankees" might recover its old-time popularity and that the Conservative Party would simply have to "wrap itself up in the Flag" to score a resounding victory.

THERE is something more than Imperialist sentiment, however, to which the Conservative Party, as Federal observers view the situation, must be prepared to appeal. That is, to the economic common-sense of the Canadian people. The party must be prepared to stand up to the realities of the problems facing the country, and to grapple with them. It must cease lending color to the popular hope that New Deal economic panaceas can achieve a millennium; that in a printing press which can do no more than turn out pieces of printed paper there lies any power for furnishing food, clothing, or warmth for the people.

What are the vital problems which assail Canada today and threaten to drain away the economic life blood of the country? In the first place, there is relief, which diverts approximately one hundred million dollars out of the Federal treasury annually, despite the measure of economic recovery which the country is enjoying. Then there is the railway situation, constituting an annual burden of another fifty millions of dollars. Finally there is reckless governmental patronage, which continues services from which the taxpayer derives no commensurate advantage and commits the country to such uneconomic projects as the millions of dollars which are to be spent in the next few years on the Chambly canal in the favored bailiwick of Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Public Works.

It is neither prejudice nor partisanship, but a mere matter of simple truth, to state that none of these problems is being effectively challenged by any party today. The reason is obvious. Politics runs through them all; in all of them politics has become an entrenched, vested interest. Relief must not be handled too boldly, because of the votes involved; the railway situation must be handled with kid gloves and the figures which tell its disastrous story eliminated from the public accounts, because of the C. N. R. vote; patronage expenditures must be maintained in all parts of the Dominion in the sacred name of politics.

What neither Federal Party has grasped as yet is that throughout the Dominion there are hundreds of thousands of Canadians waiting to flock to the banner of a taxpayers' party, whenever one appears on the scene. They are tired of being burdened to continue relief as a vested right of the idle; they want the railways removed from politics and politics removed from the railways and the whole situation handled by transportation experts in the light of an essential national service; and they are not disposed to contribute steadily mounting sums of taxes to pay the election debts of politicians, or to assist in building up elaborate patronage "machines" for either of the old-line political parties.

IN BRIEF, the situation across Canada today is regarded as ripe for a bold return to political sanity and to the preaching of the eternal truths of economics which even Mr. Roosevelt, with all his best-intentioned efforts, has been unable to overcome. The people have been sobered by their taxation burdens to the point at which they are prepared to deal with realities. They realize now that the piper must be paid, that there is no magic by which a future can always be mortgaged, without the day of reckoning finally arriving.

What is wanted by the people of Canada no less than by the vital interest of the nation itself, as Parliament Hill sees the outlook, is a party bold enough to preach and practise a low-cost economy for the Dominion. A party that will deal resolutely with relief. A party that will apply statesmanship to the railway problem. A party that will deal with over-government with regard for the taxpayers, rather than for the job-holders. A party, in short, that will slash the cost of governmental overhead and give Canadian business a chance to compete with the nations of the world and thus solve the problem of unemployment with which a well-intended but wholly ineffective governmental commission is making an effort to deal at the present time.

Will the Conservative Party be the one to thus boldly serve the nation's interests before it is too late? Unbalanced budgets, relief, railway and patronage extravagances cannot be continued indefinitely without bringing ruin in their train. As Parliament Hill sees it, there is a clarion call for a revivified Conservatism while there is still something left to conserve.

• •

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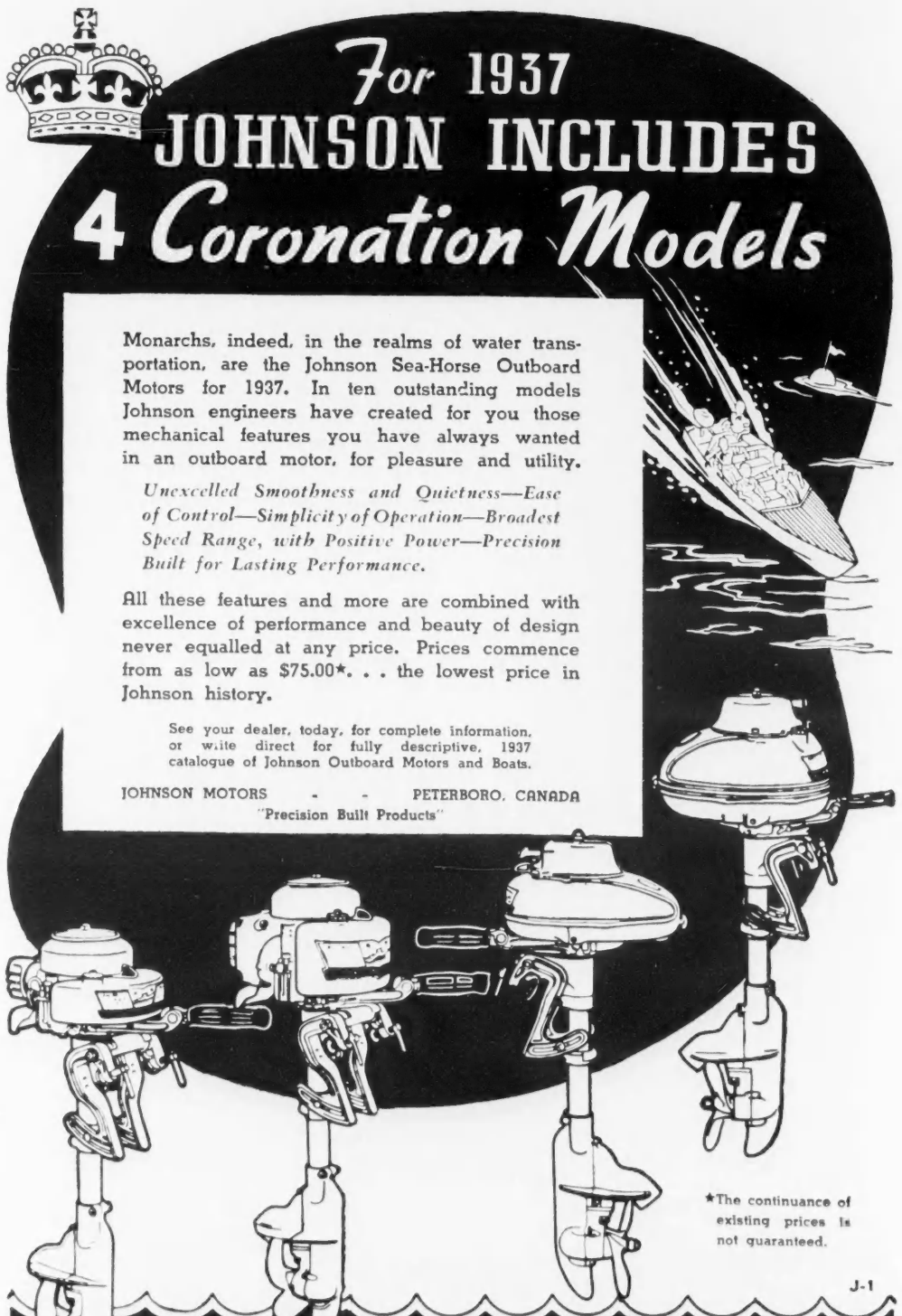

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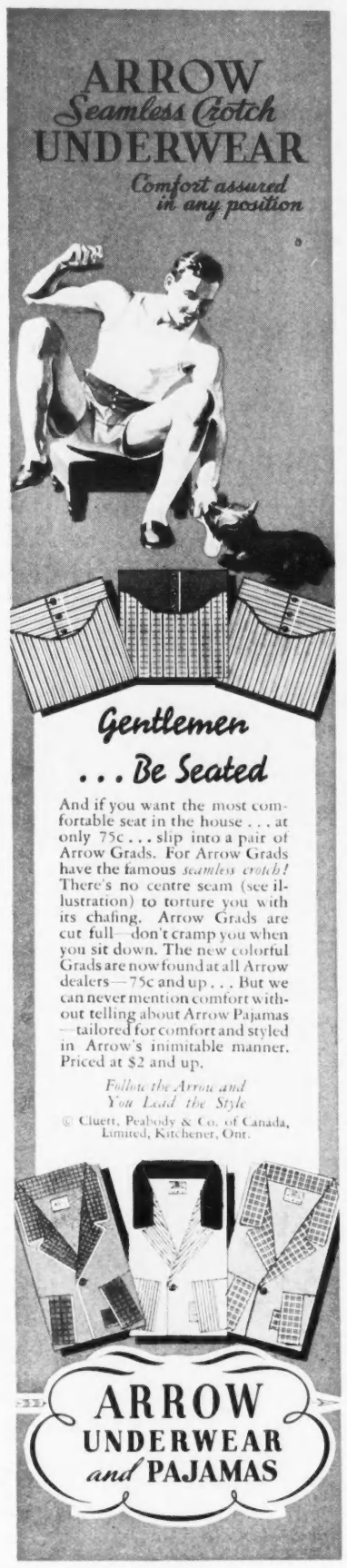

—History of Canada, May 10-17

ON TO CORPORATE STATE

THE Duplessis administration in Quebec continued its trend toward the corporate state, recently advocated by Cardinal Villeneuve, by getting third reading in the Legislative Assembly for Hon. William Tremblay's bill to replace the Collective Labor Agreements Extension Act. It now requires only approval by the Legislative Council to become law, and no suggestion has been made that there is any possibility of the Council, which has already approved the "padlock law" and numerous other enactments that appear arbitrary to other Provinces, will withhold approval.

Among other provisions the new labor bill provides that a collective agreement between one employer and his employees may, by Order-in-Council, be extended to bind all employees and employers in a similar trade or industry in any specified section of the Province, that parties to a collective labor agreement are obliged to form joint committees to supervise wages, working hours and conditions, and to inspect payrolls, and that the committees may establish boards of examiners to determine the competency of individual employees and to decree that, in a town of over 5,000 population, certificates of competency shall be obligatory for all employees.

It was announced that a further bill will be brought in "which will work towards assuring reasonable wages" in the case of workmen who are not members of labor organizations. Meanwhile the bill that has just been passed by the Assembly enables the Minister of Labor to decide whether any union of employees is a fit organization to be allowed to enter into the collective agreements. Such a union, the bill states, in order to be bona fide under the meaning of the enactment, must have as its object "the study, defence and development of the economic, social and moral interests of its members with respect for law and constituted authority."

As throwing light on the kind of unions which might not be considered as bona fide by the Quebec Minister of Labor, the following statement of Premier Duplessis, made during the week in expressing approval of Premier Hepburn, is interesting: "In Ontario there is a strong Communist movement to upset the Government, and there are two Cabinet Ministers whom the head of the Government had the courage, the energy, to show to the door because of this movement." In other words, the new Quebec bill will probably make it impossible for C.I.O. unions to be recognized as bona fide for the purposes of collective agreements.

DOMINION

Agriculture: Bureau of Statistics placed probable area sown and to be sown in spring wheat this year at 24,367,800 acres as compared with 24,779,700 last year; principal decrease is in Saskatchewan, while Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick show increases. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, stated that 75 per cent. of Western Canada wheat crop has been seeded under favorable moisture conditions. Hon. W. R. Motherwell, former Minister of Agriculture, told Turgeon Royal Grain Commission that Canada must continue improvement of wheat quality to meet international competition. Farmers of Regina and Grand Coulee districts recommended to Turgeon Commission that a National Grain Board be placed in operation immediately to handle 1937 crop and to continue as a permanent organization to dispose of all wheat and coarse grains.

Caterpillars: The Entomological Branch of Department of Agriculture reported infestation of tent caterpillars in many parts of Canada is heavier than usual.

Coinage: New George VI silver, nickel and copper coins, with exception of fifty cent and one dollar pieces, went into circulation; dies for the two latter are expected to arrive shortly and complete sets will be made available for collectors through the Bank of Canada, J. H. Campbell, Master of the Mint, announced.

Health: Indian Affairs Branch, in co-operation with Canadian Tuberculosis Association, launched nationwide campaign to reduce tuberculosis death rate among Indians; it is now ten times as great as the tuberculosis death rate among white Canadians.

Mines: Bureau of Statistics reported Dominion's nickel production during first three months of 1937 was 51,697,328 pounds as compared with 45,870,533 in 1936 and 28,889,256 in 1935; March production was 18,193,641 pounds. Production of copper during first three months of 1937 was 117,504,602 pounds, an increase of 13.3 per cent. over corresponding period of last year.

ALBERTA

Ousting: Hon. W. A. Fallow, Minister of Public Works, announced dismissal of H. P. Keith, Deputy Minister of Public Works for past three years and member of Alberta Civil Service for past twenty years, and appointment of George H. Monkman to succeed him. Mr. Fallow subsequently announced a general reorganization of his department involving amalgamation of highways and bridge construction branches and elimination of position of Highways Commissioner C. A. Davidson; he announced Mr. Davidson's dismissal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mines: Report of Government investigation of collapse of Hedley Amalgamated stock on Vancouver Stock Exchange declared ore samples had been "salted"; Attorney-General's Department issued warrants for Russel E. Barker, former president of Hedley, William Cox, mine superintendent, and Jack Fraser, mine foreman; they were placed under arrest on charges of conspiracy to defraud.

ONTARIO

Health: Premier Hepburn announced that a new mental hospital to accommodate 600 patients will be built two miles south of St. Thomas. Dr. B. T. McGhie, Deputy Minister of Health, stated that "sugar shock" treatment for certain forms of insanity is being used in Ontario Hospitals with apparently some degree of success but that it is too soon to determine whether improvement noticed is permanent.

Hydro: A job classification plan, under which many employees will receive wage increases, was announced by T. Stewart Lyon, Chairman of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Judiciary: Mr. Justice Hugh T. Kelly retired from the Supreme Court of Ontario after more than 25 years on Bench.

Labor: Premier Hepburn announced appointment of E. J. Young, former Member of Parliament for Weyburn, Sask., as Chairman of the Ontario Industry and Labor Board authorized at last session of Legislature to administer minimum wage legislation and other labor and industrial regulation.

QUEBEC

Autonomy: Premier Duplessis announced in Legislature that Quebec "will not accept a cent" from the federal Government under the provisions of the Act for Unemployment Relief which provides that if Ottawa contributes to the Provinces it will have the right "to inspect our financial situation and pass Orders-in-Council to mix in our affairs."

Hydro: Legislature gave third reading to bill to create the "National Electricity Syndicate," Quebec's equivalent of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission; Liberals and dissident Nationalists voted against the bill which provides for syndicate of three administrators and advancement to them of $10,000,000 initial capital to expropriate or build power generating plants and distribution systems.

Sulpicians: To prevent sacrifice at "depression prices" of their great holdings of real estate in the St. James Street district of Montreal, Premier Duplessis announced that he will bring in legislation to guarantee loans up to $5,000,000 to the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice to enable them to meet their debts; he stated that it would be disastrous if the position of the order should become such that it could not carry on its educational work.

SASKATCHEWAN

Interest Rates: Local Government Board of Saskatchewan ordered 40 per cent. reduction in interest rates of all outstanding debentures of city of Moose Jaw maturing between July 1937 and June 1938 except where such a cut would cause a lower rate than three per cent.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Transportation: Prof. E. F. Burton of University of Toronto stated that the natural gas of Alberta is a practicable source of helium for the inflation of airships if the gas is unobtainable from the United States. S. J. Hungerford, president of C.N.R., announced the railway has ordered three passenger and one freight auto-rail cars capable of being changed from rail to highway travel within a minute; they will be placed in service experimentally in the Atlantic Central and the Western regions of the C.N.R.

EDUCATION

Regina: Dr. E. W. Stapleford, for 22 years principal of Regina College, announced his retirement.

Toronto: Dr. G. Stewart Cameron of Peterboro, Ont., was elected to the Senate of the University of Toronto to represent graduates in medicine.

POLITICS

British Columbia: A total of 187 candidates filed nomination papers for the 48 seats in the 40 constituencies of the Province; there are nine assorted parties in the election campaign but only the Liberals have full slate of 48 candidates; C.C.F. have 45, Conservatives 42, Social Credit 19, Constructives 14, while Socialist, Labor, Communist, and Social Justice parties and various types of independents have one or more each.

Ontario: Unanimous endorsation was given Hon. Earl Rowe's announced labor policy by the executive of the Ontario Conservative Association, the Conservative members of the Ontario Legislature, and

(Continued on Page 9)

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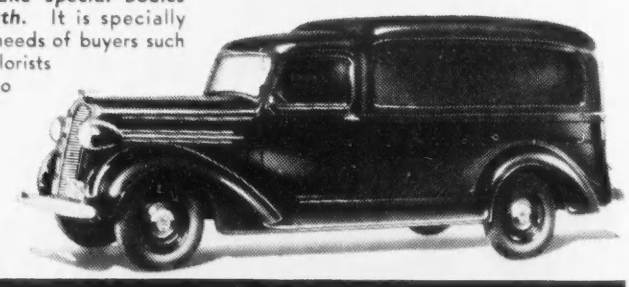

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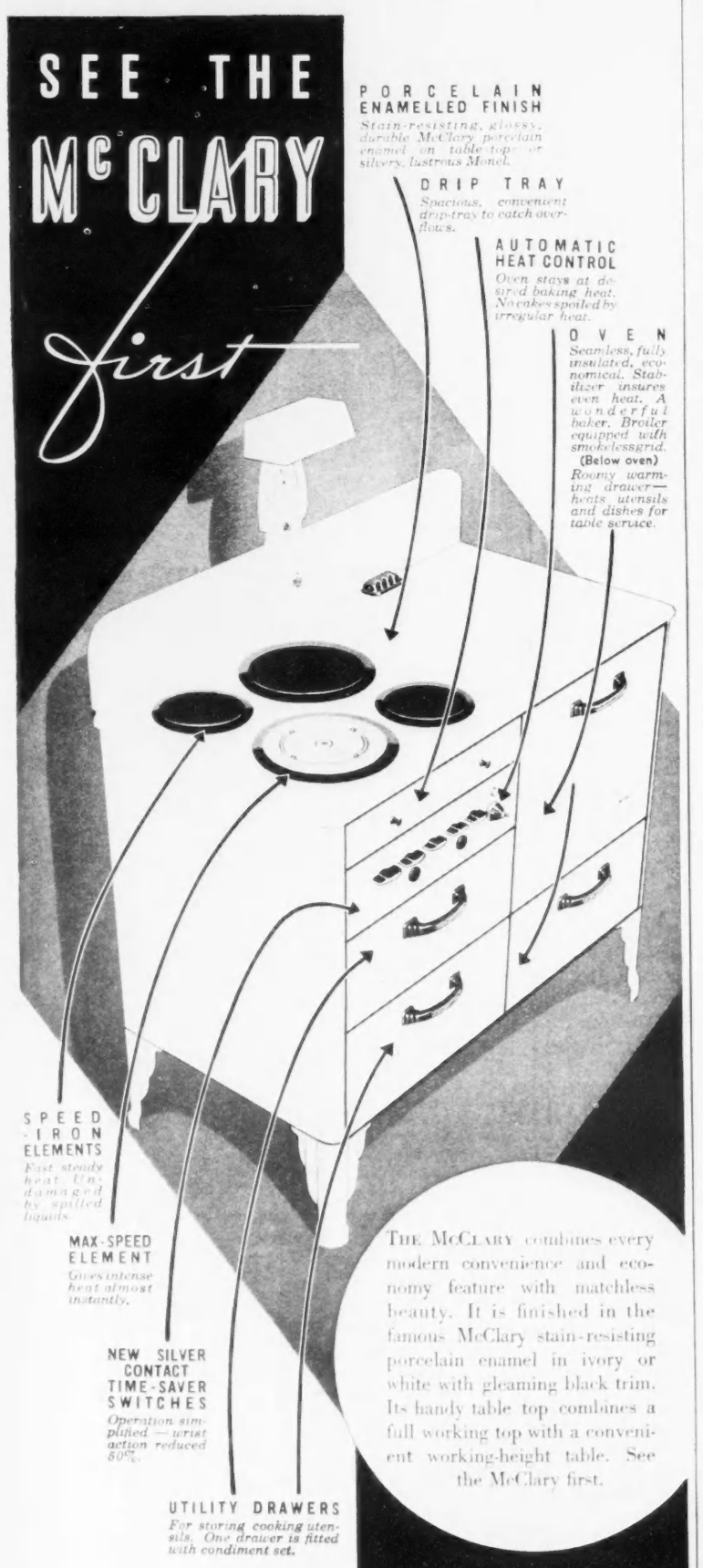

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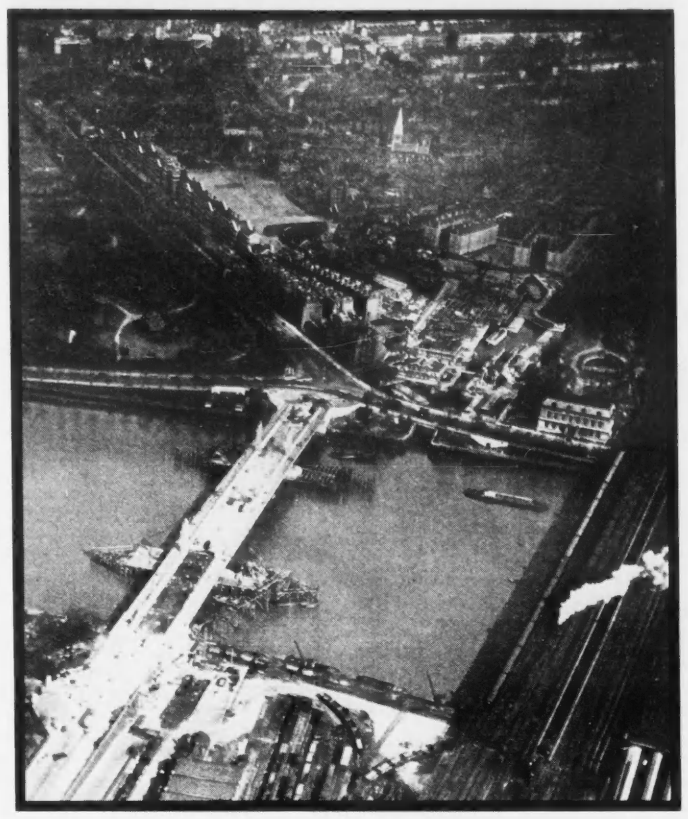


OPENED BY CANADA'S PREMIER. The new Chelsea Bridge in London as seen from the air. A special Coronation week ceremony was held in connection with the formal opening, and Mr. Mackenzie King cut the tape. The bridge accommodates four lines of heavy traffic.

DRAMA ON COAST

BY DOROTHY V. CRIGHTON

AGAIN the trophy for the best performance given by an actress during the finals of the Dominion Drama Festival was awarded to a British Columbian, Miss Gay Scrivener of Vancouver. We are properly elated, but not in the least surprised at Miss Scrivener's success, nor were we much upset in our calculations at the news that the British Columbian entry, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" shared the trophy with a Toronto team for presenting the best play in English other than the Bessborough winner. Dramatically speaking, British Columbia has for many years been very much "on the map". Especially did we expect big things from the "Barretts" cast, not only because of Miss Scrivener's matchless performance, but because during the performance of the play on the final night of the British Columbia Regionals Festival in Vancouver, they proved themselves real "veterans" of the theatre. What might easily have been a very nasty panic was averted by a matter of seconds when a smouldering cigarette stub set fire to a chair in one of the dressing-rooms and the sound of the fire-extinguisher could be heard all over the theatre. The episode, quickly over, occurred during the scene between *Edward Moulton-Barrett* and *Henrietta* over her soldier sweetheart. As the capacity audience re-seated and settled itself, the play went on without the slightest "let-down" in tension or interest, not one player coming for a second out of character.

When awarding the Hamber Trophy for the winning play to Mr. Colin Laurence, director of the Strolling Players, the Adjudicator, M. George de Warfaz, paid glowing tribute to them. Miss Scrivener won the award for the best individual performance by an actress, not only for her interpretation of Elizabeth but as Anthea in the "Widow of Ephesus." Mr. Laurence won the acting award for the men.

The Vancouver Little Theatre entry, Neil Grant's fantasy "The Last War" got the Lennox Award for the best comedy, apart from the winning play, and the Murrin Award for the best drama went to the Strolling Players for their second entry "The Widow of Ephesus." The Vancouver Little Theatre team, going to Ottawa at their own expense, won high praise from M. St. Denis and two or three of the cast were given honors for their acting.

EIGHT other teams played before the Regionals Adjudicator during the Festival, including the three ranking plays from Victoria, chosen by means of an Elimination Contest held in that city early in March. One of these, an act of Noel Coward's "Private Lives," M. de Wartaz asked to have repeated, together with "The Barretts" and the "Last War" on the final night. This entry suffered by contrast with the other two, in casting and finish. The Adjudicator spoke very highly of the production and said that Miss Margery Benson as *Amanda* gave an excellent performance, well up to professional standard. This was particularly pleasing to Victoria, not only because Miss Benson is our "leading lady" and it was comforting to have our own opinion of her talent confirmed by so competent a critic as M. de Warfaz, but for once a rapid-fire comedy was seriously considered for sending forward to Ottawa. Anyone who has, for their interest in things dramatic, sat through the "grim realism" of most Festival weeks will rise and give three rousing cheers and several tigers in approval of the plea made both by His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir and M. St. Denis for "a laugh or two—maybe three."

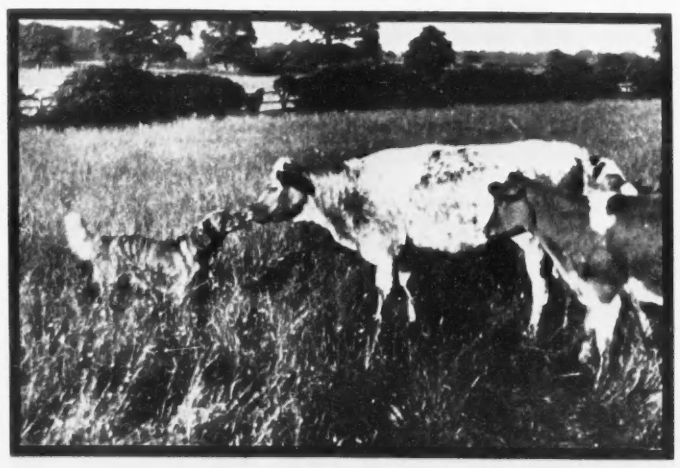
Miss Benson, who also won the actress award in the 1935 contest, is a joy to watch and hear. Her voice, ease of manner, excellent sense of timing and more than anything perhaps her ability to play burlesque and comedy without clowning, are outstanding. Competent critics feel that with some further technical training and experience she should do very well on the professional stage. It does seem as if some way should be found to help our talented young people get this training and experience—perhaps as is done for the artists and musicians, by means of grants and scholarships, especially for those students who live at great distance from where this training is obtainable.

OF THE other plays presented before M. de Warfaz, Reby Edmond's "Careless Warrior" played by the Curtain Club of Victoria was outstanding for setting and costuming, the scene being a British Columbia Indian village, before the white man came. Evidently the Adjudicator only knew of the "musical-comedy" Indian, as he referred to the lack of feather head-dresses. The play fell down in production, and in one or two cases in casting. The material was most interesting, and well handled as to dialogue and situation. Miss Edmond, who is one of Canada's outstanding young playwrights, is making a definite contribution to the building up of an indigenous Canadian theatre, and should by all means continue to use our native source material for her very clever plays.

"And the Answer is—" by Mary Reynolds of Vancouver suffered, I felt, by being strong propaganda and very indifferent theatre. It was put on by a C.C.F. group, directed by Garfield A. King. This play recently won an award for manuscript plays of this type, and Miss Reynolds is of course, a professional playwright of considerable experience. This one had none of the drive of "Waiting for Lefty." It may have convinced some of the audience but it merely bored me, and it's the first time a play of Miss Reynold's has left me cold!

EIGHT teams entered for the Eliminations Contest held in Victoria. The entry coming first in Victoria was an act of "The Skin Game" by Galsworthy, put on by a team from the Victoria Little Theatre. Honors went to Fred Spencer, who was awarded the actor's cup, for his excellent interpretation of *Hornblower*, also to Basil Breton as *Hillcrist* and Miss Anne Breton as his daughter, *Jill*. Unfortunately a member of the cast failed to appear at the theatre in Vancouver, resulting in a performance before the adjudicator which was down in the cellar somewhere compared with the Victoria production, when it was really excellent.

This year's contest was in every way a great improvement over previous ones. All the entries were interesting, and worthy of serious attention, for the most part competently produced and directed. One has only to think back a year or two remembering what we sat through, to realize that we have indeed come a long way, dramatically speaking!



"FRIENDLY." Honorable Mention Photograph, by H. S. Clarke, Guild of All Arts, Scarboro, Ont.

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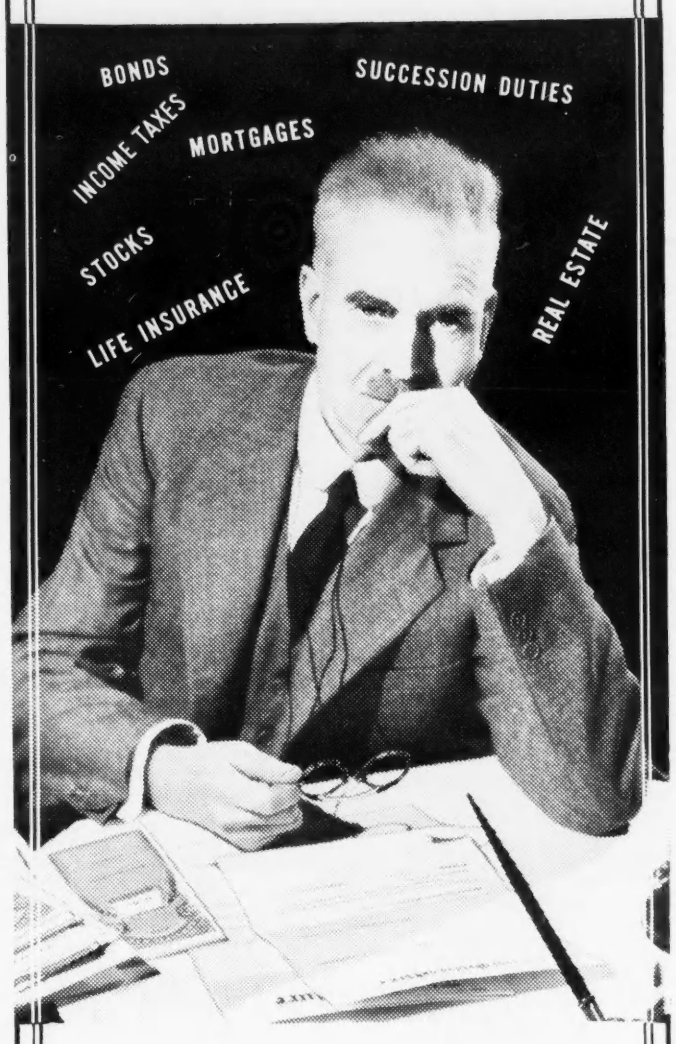

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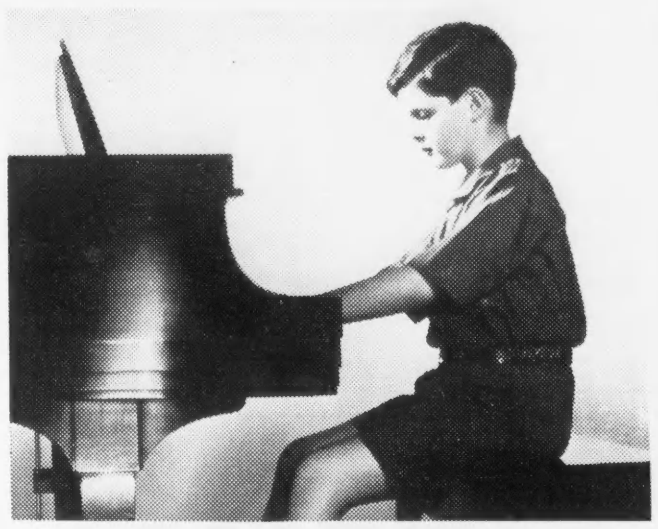

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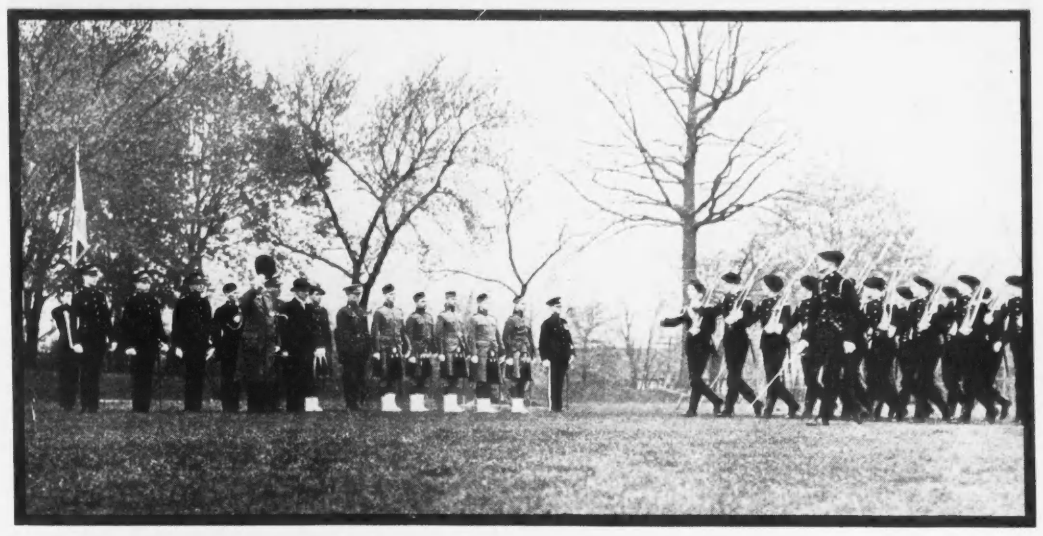


CHURCH PARADE. Upper Canada College cadets, with a number of the College old boys who are active officers in Toronto regiments, paraded to St. Paul's Church on Sunday, May 16. Mr. Justice MacFarlane is taking the salute as the cadets marched past on the College grounds.

—*Photo by John N. Steele.*

MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

TWELVE years ago Roxy and his Gang were brought to Canada by the Ontario Tourist Bureau and gave broadcasts for the purpose of putting this province "on the map" in the consciousness of American tourists. Among the "Gang" was a 25-year-old Hungarian violinist of brilliant talent. That young man has recently succeeded Leopold Stokowski in one of the most coveted orchestral posts in the world—the conductor's stand in the Philadelphia Orchestra—and his name is Eugene Ormandy. The wisdom of his selection was demonstrated by the enthusiasm of the enormous audience which assembled in Varsity Arena to hear the organization on Monday night. After parting with Roxy, Ormandy went West and presently emerged as conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra which had been doing magnificent work in behalf of music for many years. The step up to Philadelphia at the age of 37 brings him into the ranking class of the world's most famous conductors. I shall leave the question as to whether the Philadelphia Orchestra is the greatest in the world, to be settled among themselves by the music-patrons of New York, Boston and the Quaker city itself. Suffice it to say that it is as perfect an orchestra as the soul of man could desire. It is flawless and enthralling in every section, and in one respect at least it surpasses any orchestras I have ever heard—the choir of bass viols, which provides the foundation of its glorious tone. In Toronto it has been held in special regard, because it is twenty years since it was first heard here at a time when it had been recently reorganized, and Stokowski was at the dawn of his subsequent fame. Ormandy is more fortunate than his predecessor because he has a finished instrument made to his hand, with no need of gradual building up.

The modern fad for "candid photography" is an unhappy development for orchestral conductors and especially so for Eugene Ormandy. Judging by his photographs in action one might assume that conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra was as painful an experience as a surgical operation without anaesthetic. One might almost assume that he is a poseur; whereas the contrary is true. He is one of the most straightforward, businesslike, and well-poised conductors I have ever seen, and he seems to be completely happy when at work. His beat is superb in efficiency and confidence, and unusually graceful.

The perfections of the Philadelphia, as noble a musical instrument as a conductor ever played upon, are manifold. The tone in every section is gloriously full and beautiful and the technical finish surpassingly excellent. To hear the strings play a pizzicato passage in unison is to obtain a sense of how far technical efficiency can go, and the same is true of all the choirs that go to make up the whole. The conductor was very generous, for five numbers were added to the announced program, the first being Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," given in recognition of the recent Coronation. Conductors love this work, because its wonderful scoring for brass gives them an opportunity to show the nobility and flexibility of their resources in that respect. Thus the concert started on a grandiose note.

The regular program began with the Overture "Roman Carnival" by Hector Berlioz, and even that most impassioned and exacting of composers would have been delighted with the color contrast, and expression of the rendering. Whether in the tender lyrical passages, the gay saltarello or the crashing finale, all was imbued with pulsating emotion. Listening, one was amazed to recall that this music was composed a century ago, and realized why veteran classicists like Cherubini thought Berlioz mad. Its fervor and richness seemed modern, yet with a purity of utterance and a sureness of aim that composers trying to express the stormy emotions of our time seldom achieve.

There followed music of the same period but of a different order, the Nocturne and the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Few orchestral works ever composed have worn so well. No music is more frequently done today in all sorts of vehicles, yet one never tires of it. The tenderness of the Nocturne and the jocund humor of the Scherzo were interpreted with exquisite shading by Ormandy.

The unfamiliar number of the evening was a series of excerpts from Ravel's ballet "Daphnis et Chloe," composed for the Diaghileff Ballet Russe in 1910. It embraced "Daybreak," "Pantomime" and "General Dance" from Suite No. 2. Though the ballet itself was not a marked success owing to a rather absurd scenario, the music is enchanting in sentiment and vitality. The strains of the love music are haunting and sensuous, and certain passages gave a rare opportunity for the first flautist, whose mastery of his instrument had already been demonstrated in the Mendelssohn. In the brilliant finale one noted Ravel's indebtedness to Berlioz. Ormandy's mastery of the most remote details of this highly elaborated score was apparent at all times, and it was in this work that I first noted the superfine quality of the bass viols and the harps.

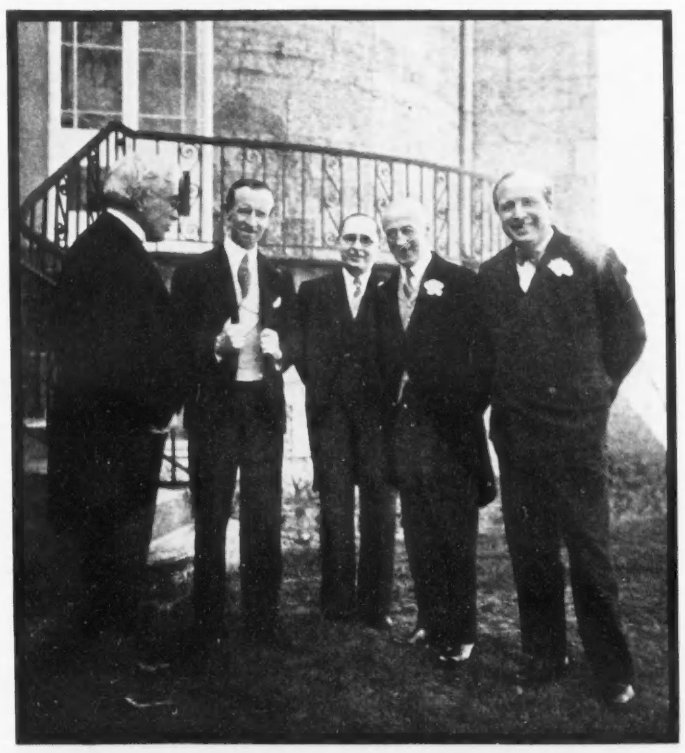
Let me confess that I would have heard several other symphonies rather than Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique." My friend of "lang syne," Augustus Bridle, recently reminded me that this symphony was first given in Canada at Massey Hall by Theodore Thomas with his Chicago Orchestra in the spring of 1895 when the work was less than two years old. It recalls the wonderful initiative of Thomas that on the next night he played Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, even more recent, for the first time in this country. Perhaps I am a little tired of the "Pathetique" Symphony, despite its mournful grandeur, because of the amount of rubbish that has been written about the composer "wearing his heart on his sleeve"; whereas he cared little for women, and viewed the emotion of love objectively—from a great dramatist's standpoint, so to speak. Certainly this familiar Symphony never had a finer interpretation here. The splendor of the tremendous passages in the third movement, and the haunting tragedy of the major themes could not have been bettered in expression. Finest of all was the rendering of the great dirge which concludes the work; I have never heard it so well rendered, and it was then that I wanted to cheer for the delicacy and nobility of the bass viols.

The ovation tendered the conductor was stupendous and he rendered an Hungarian Dance by Brahms with indescribable rhythmical élan. Another ovation followed and as a fraternal gesture Ormandy asked Sir Ernest MacMillan to conduct an encore. Our own conductor was on his toes, for he had never previously had an opportunity to conduct quite so fine an orchestra. He gave a very beautiful interpretation of a Bach transcription, "In Thee I have my Trust." Sir Ernest was recalled and was even finer in another Bach number, "In Thee is Joy." Nothing could be more impressive than the playing of the angelic passages for brass instruments. The audience was still unsatisfied and Ormandy responded with a charming Debussy transcription. One of the most glorious evenings in the history of local music was over.

AN INTERESTING choral concert was given last Saturday evening at the King Edward Hotel by the Toronto Chapter Chorus of the Canadian Singers' Guild, a comparatively recent institution organized and conducted by Walter Bates. Mr Bates is a Canadian who in days gone by studied choral interpretation under the late Dr. Vogt. He was in the United States for some years and later did excellent work in Western Canada. His present activities are mainly among school teachers and it is the aim of the Guild to establish Chapter Choruses at various Canadian centres. Already a senior organization of eighteen voices has won much applause in various cities of the United States, and has been heard over radio networks.

The Toronto Chapter Chorus is a secondary body of 45 voices, 16 men and 29 women, for the most part school teachers. As is usually the case the tenor section is rather light, but the baritones and basses are admirable, and the women's sections equally excellent. On the whole the balance is commendable and the chorus produces a large, resonant volume of tone. Enunciation is unusually good, but in this concert expression and phrasing were uneven. The two Bach Chorales which opened the program, while marked by good attack and dignity of utterance, lacked finesse in pianissimo and diminuendo passages and the nuancing could have been bettered. The singers gave a better account of themselves later, and a number "Near is the Lord" by Rheinberger, whose works, as Mr Bates pointed out, have been rather neglected of recent years, was rendered in a most effective manner. Particularly fine also was the rendering of "Dedication," a choral arrangement by Mueller of a familiar song by Robert Franz. Two spirituals, "Who did swallow Jonah?" and "Go down Moses," were sung with capital color and expression.

The chorus was at its best and revealed a surprisingly large volume of tone in two Wagner numbers, a brief and unfamiliar number from "Meistersinger" and the Pilgrims' Chorus from "Tannhauser." The latter was sung with such fervor and efficiency that it had to be repeated. In these numbers two pianists, Elda Hayman and Vera Crawford-Heritage, effectively rendered the orchestral parts. Several solos were rendered by Anna Tafel, a promising young pianist. At times she seemed to hit rather hard but this may have been due to the unusually resonant character of the floor of the ball-room. She was at her best from the standpoint of expression in two contrasted works by Max Reger, Gavotte in E major and Lied.



THE CURTAIN RUNG DOWN on the Dominion Drama Festival for another year, a group of men who were to no small extent responsible for its success wear satisfied expressions: Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Lord Tweedsmuir, John A. Aylen, Col. H. C. Osborne, and the adjudicator, Michel St.-Denis. —*Photo by Karsh.*

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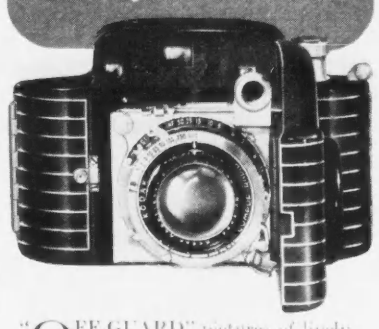

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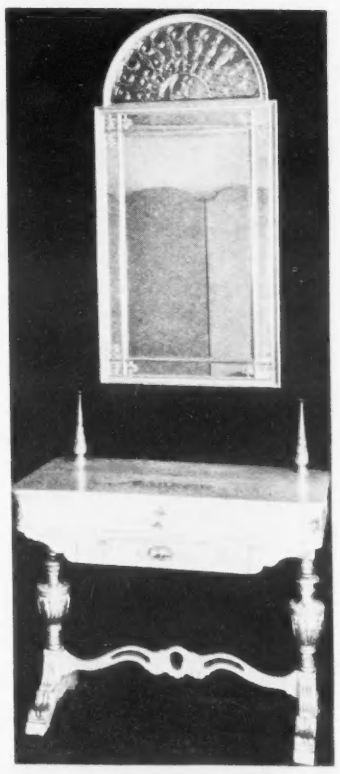

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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

AT "The Prince and the Pauper" the lady behind, issuing her usual advance readings of the plot, told her husband, "This is where the Girl comes in." Well, for once, lady, you were away off. The Girl didn't come in, then or later. An amorous barmaid flitted into the plot and got her wings slightly singed, on a Tudor fireside settle with Errol Flynn. But Mr. Flynn soon made it clear that there wasn't anything in it for her, that he had his hands more than full with the Mauch twins.

I don't know whether Warner Brothers were in one of their more wildly experimental moods when they made "The Prince and the Pauper" or whether they were just cutting down expenses; anyway this time they decided they would just get along without a heroine. After a while even the lady behind gave up looking for her and settled down morosely, merely announcing with a touch of spite that she didn't believe the Mauches were twins a bit, but just one Mauch boy being photographed double.

A small movie critic was once overheard remarking that when the mushy parts came on in the movies he always went to the basement. I hope he gets to see "The Prince and the Pauper," which will give him almost two hours of uninterrupted entertainment. It's a question whether the rest of the movie public will find the experiment quite so satisfactory. We've got so used by this time to having young love around that we sort of miss it when it isn't there. There were a lot of gaps and stretches in "The Prince and the Pauper" that could have been filled in prettily by starry-eyed Olivia de Haviland in a ruff and farthingale. Besides, if Miss de Haviland had been present and up to her neck in trouble as usual, it might have had a sobering effect on Errol Flynn, whose romping and bounding and boyish high spirits tended to get rather out of hand.

THEY'RE all boys in "The Prince and the Pauper" from the Mauch twins to the Archbishop of Canterbury who breaks into giggles right in the middle of the Coronation ceremony. The Coronation sequence itself is as detailed and magnificent as Warner Brothers could make it, with armies of extras and acres of ermine. Altogether it's nicely calculated to make you pleased with yourself for staying at home from the real ceremony and saving your fare and expenses.

Claude Rains is present as a wicked earl who prowls about the palace of Edward VI, planning usurpations and plotting to cut off people's heads. And there is Barton MacLean as a plain commoner who takes his poor man's pleasure in beating little boys and throwing them into mud puddles. In fact there's every violence and exaggeration in "The Prince and the Pauper" except the violence and exaggeration of passion, which makes it a hundred per cent. perfect for the five-year-olds. They'll come out of it clear-eyed and undebauched, and also, I imagine, more confused than ever about their Tudor history.

The Mauch twins are handsome lively little fellows with a talent for elocution. Their great contribution to the screen of course is that they are identical twins. They're so preposterously alike that it's going to be difficult for Warner Brothers to convince the world that they really are twins and not just a stunt worked up in the technical department. There's a fine paradox for you: we've become so credulous about cinema miracles that we're beginning to get a little skeptical about nature herself.

LOVE comes back strongly in "Her Husband Lies," the only other new opening of the week. It's about a big time gambler whose wife doesn't approve of his profession and refuses to go back to him till he promises to give it up. Romantic question versus stud poker, a real crown-of-thorns problem. The picture ends with the gambler (Ricardo Cortez) dying from gunshot wounds outside the night club in which his wife (Gail Patrick) is singing a torch song. It's a remake of a picture shown some years ago when the Arnold Rothstein case gave it a more topical interest. I don't think it cost very much, as costs go in Hollywood, and it certainly didn't involve any historical research beyond a consultation of old rotogravure files. The portrayals of the gambler, his associates and his wife were smooth without being memorable, and the whole picture, which was given a single rating, would just nicely balance a double bill. I'd be ashamed for anyone to know how much more exciting I found it than I did "The Prince and the Pauper."

• •

MUSIC

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE second of the annual closing concerts of the Toronto Conservatory of Music at Massey Hall brought forward several very gifted young musicians. As I was not present at the first of these events it was my first hearing of the Conservatory Orchestra, which has developed considerably in numbers within recent years, and under the direction of Ettore Mazzoleni shows excellent expressional qualities. A few veteran professionals served as a sustaining factor but the main body was composed of students. Pearl Palmason, a violinist with an attractive tone and well developed technique, proved her efficiency at the concert-master's post.

The outstanding feature of the orchestra is necessarily its string section, as was demonstrated in the first number, Bach's Suite in D major, No. 3. Wholly in a light vein and including three classic dance forms, as well as a most attractive Air, it is a work of infectious quality. The conductor was Leon Zuckert, a member of Reginald Stewart's conducting class, who showed an admirable rhythmical sense and a good command of his forces.

PERCY GRAINGER, noted pianist and composer, who will be the guest artist with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra for its opening concert in Varsity Arena, June 3.

The full orchestra was heard under Mr. Mazzoleni, a most graceful and alert conductor, in "Variations on a Harmonic Theme" by Amice Calverly, and Beethoven's familiar overture "Leonore, No. 3." Special interest attached to the composition of Miss Calverly, who is a former student of the Conservatory, though now resident in England. During her residence in Canada she became interested in Egyptian themes, and the "Variations" are arranged from the second act of her opera "Uel." It is a scholarly composition with a subtle, dreamy quality, and was sensitively interpreted by Mr. Mazzoleni. The third "Leonore" is so lovely that it always makes an appeal provided an orchestra does not play off pitch. From students one does not expect the volume or dramatic "bite" of seasoned symphonic performers, and they gave a smooth, musicianly rendering.

The vast areas of Massey Hall put inexperienced soloists to a severe test, but the public demand for admission to these Conservatory concerts is such that no other auditorium would meet the occasion. Two vocalists were heard. Nora Conklin (pupil of Marion Copp), possesses a voice of fresh and pleasing quality, and sang with excellent diction and phrasing Schubert's "Margaret at the Spinning Wheel," and Welburn Kilburn at the piano was excellent in the suggestive accompaniment. Pyughyong Rhu (pupil of George Lambert), a student of Oriental origin, proved to be the possessor of a voice of warm sympathetic quality. Her graceful platform deportment made a special appeal. She sang with smooth and delicate expression Bach's "Of Flowers the Fairest" in which Maurice Dunmall provided an admirable flute obligato.

Two pianists were heard. Anna MacVicar (pupil of Viggo Kihl) played the "Allegro Maestoso" movement from Chopin's Concerto in E Minor. The composer's concertos are not so interesting as sonatas, mainly because he was not really interested in orchestra, but this movement is characteristic of his melodic genius. Miss MacVicar's phrasing was poetic and elegant in execution, and her tone, though not large, was appealing. Harry Kondaks (pupil of Edward Magee) played Liszt's tuneful Rhapsodie, No. 12. His tone is good and betokens a musical understanding. While he attempted no fireworks his execution was at all times marked by thought and precision. The only violin soloist was Peggy Moreland (pupil of Elie Spivak) who played Saint Saens' "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso", opus 28. One would like to hear this girl who is still very young, in a smaller auditorium where her tone would have a better chance. She is an executant of exceptional finish both in bowing and left hand technique, and a musician of whom more will be heard in future.

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COMING EVENTS

THE master stroke of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's arrangements for the celebration of the Coronation, aside of course from those undertaken in conjunction with the British Broadcasting Company, was undoubtedly the brief piano program given by Percy Grainger, the distinguished Australian, that evening. For more than a generation now there has been nobody else in the entire Empire quite so well equipped to bring a Coronation Day to an appropriate musical close. A similar masterly inspiration has resulted in Mr. Grainger's engagement as guest artist for the opening concert of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra in Varsity Arena, June 3. The Coronation is to be most decidedly the general theme for the evening, according to the program arranged by Reginald Stewart, director of the Orchestra. It goes without saying that Grainger and his British folk tune arrangements will be thoroughly at home at a "From" concert. Among great pianists there has been none so musically democratic as he; while among outstanding summer orchestras there is none which has so unswervingly built its entire career on musical democracy as has the Promenade Symphony.

In addition to the numbers which Mr. Grainger will provide, the feature of the June 3 concert will be the world première of Healey Willan's "Coronation Te Deum," sung by the Bach Choir. Tentative programs drawn up for the rest of the season will also place considerable emphasis on British music and musicians, according to Mr. Stewart. Music by Canadian composers will be sponsored whenever it is available, and it is noteworthy that Dr. Willan's First Symphony, which was received with so much enthusiasm at its première last season, is listed for one of the programs of this season.

"Prom" Programs billed for this summer include William Primrose, English violist; Reed Kennedy, baritone; Anna Criss, ballet mistress of the Philadelphia Ballet; an all-Canadian concert on July 1 with Dr. Healey Willan's "Symphony No. 1" and Leo Smith as cello soloist; Jean Chown, contralto as guest artist; Georges Miquelle, cellist; Sara Barkin, soprano on the same program with Adolph Koldofsky, violinist; the popular Canadian two-piano team, Malcolm and Godden; Adolf Wantroff, baritone, coupled with Albert Pratz, violinist; Emily Roosevelt, a cousin of President Roosevelt, soprano on an all-Wagner program; Mr. Evlyn Howard-Jones, pianist on Delius night; the orchestral presentation of Tschaikowsky's violin concerto with Mr. Hero as soloist; Ernest McChesney, American tenor; a sister of the famous Jose Iturbi as guest pianist; Russian program with Prof. Leon Theremin, guest artist, playing his remarkable musical invention of the same name; Raymond de Launoir, mezzo soprano; Johanna Harris, pianist; Maurice Onderet, violinist and concertmaster of the Montreal Symphony. The season is climaxed on October 14 by a gala grand opera night with excerpts from Prince Igor and other operatic works, to be sung by the Bach Choir, followed by two youth concerts in the afternoon, tentatively scheduled for mid-September and early October.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Drama Group of the American Women's Club the play "Nine to Six," directed by Mrs. S. Hudson Johnston, will be repeated under the auspices of the High Park Social Service Club and St. Christopher House. The repeat performance will be at Hart House Theatre, May 25.

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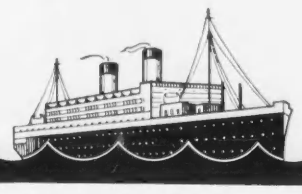

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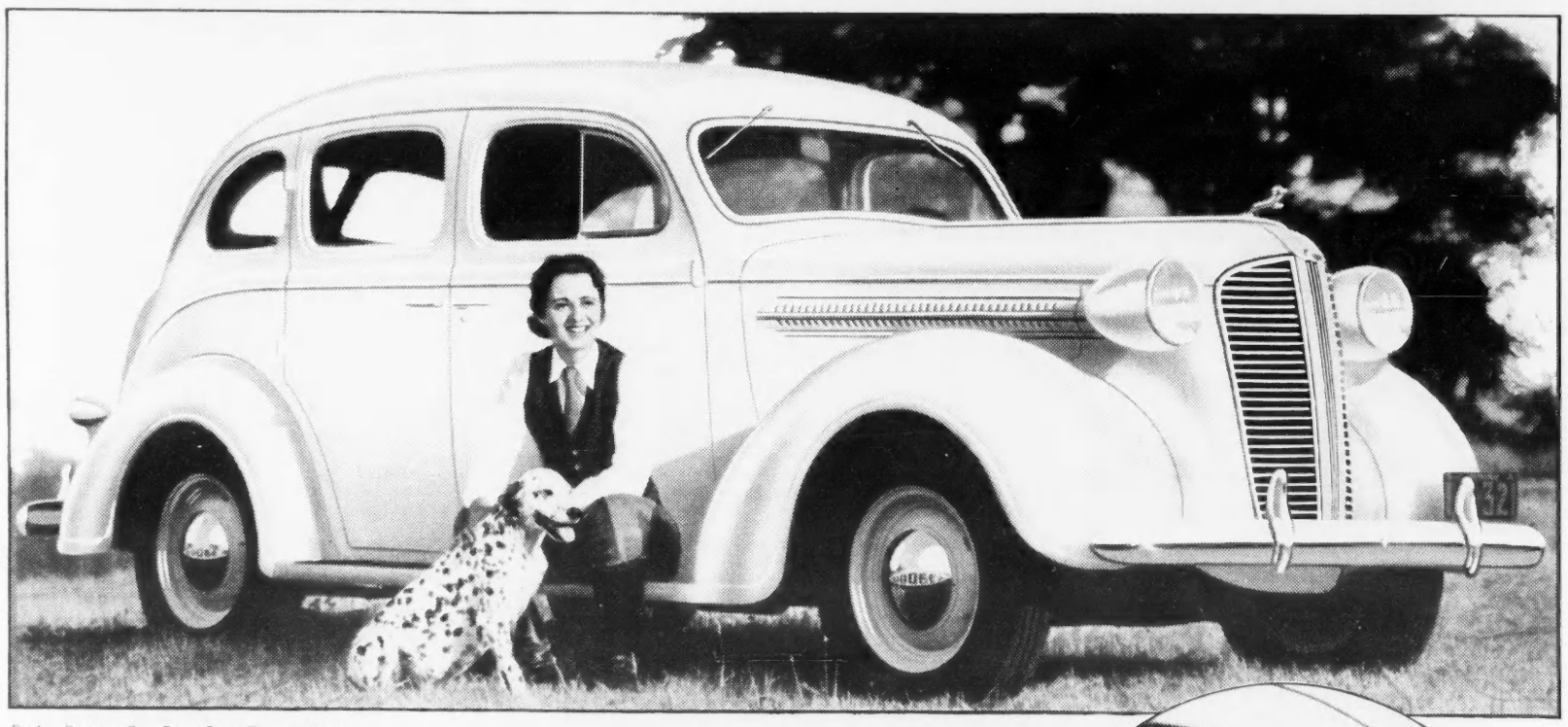

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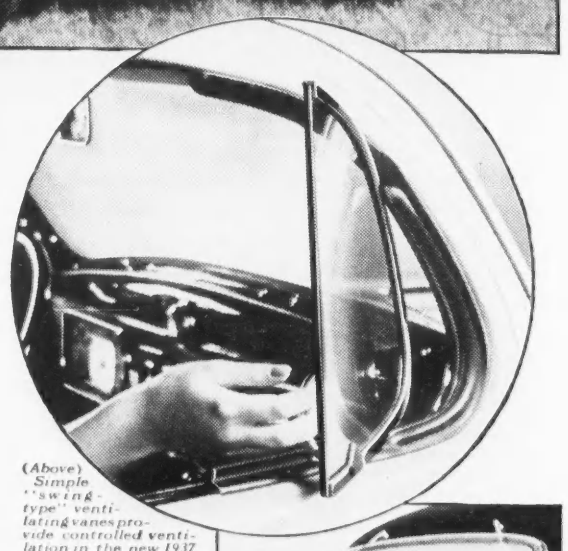

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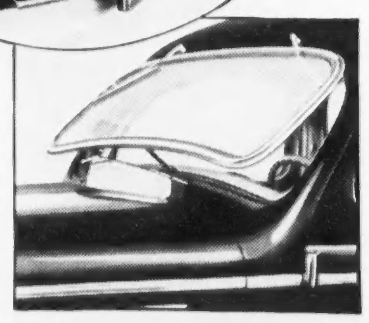

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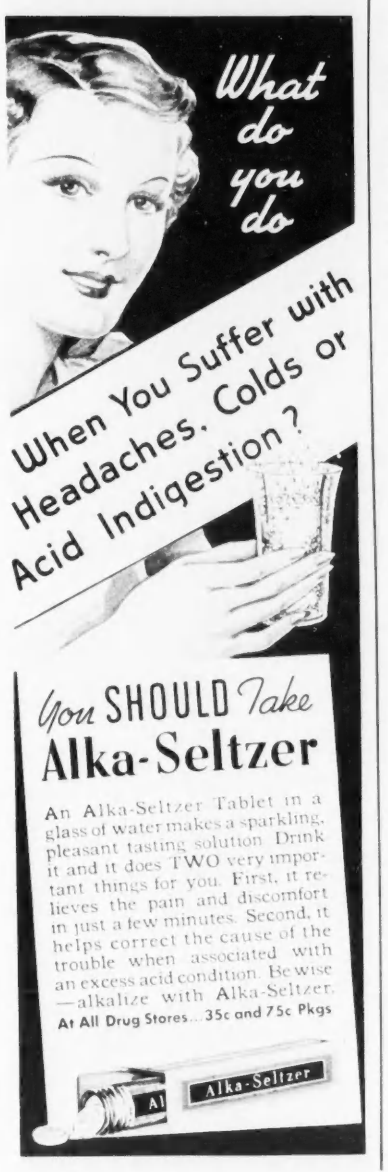

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TRAILERS NEED LAW

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

NOT even under Mr. Howe's defeated Transport Bill has the Dominion ever undertaken to do anything about the control of transport-plus-residence institution, the modern trailer; and it is doubtful whether the Privy Council would let it if it tried to. Even the Provinces have been dilatory about regulating the new "vehicle," at any rate as compared with the United States, where state authorities have suddenly wakened up to the situation with the result that it is estimated that some 10,000 laws regulating trailers will be laid down by state and local councils this year. A good many of these laws will have to do with safety measures—brakes and lights on the trailer, safety chains between it and the tow car. At present the authorities do not know whether to proceed against the trailer as a vehicle or a house. In all probability, states will seek to impose property taxes on it. Other laws are intended to establish minimum standards of living and sanitation in trailer camps, a really pressing problem, since an epidemic couldn't get off to a more blazing start than in some of these crowded rookeries. (See *Fortune*, April issue.)

HOWEVER Manitoba, perhaps by virtue of its position in the middle of Canada, has been among the first of the Canadian Provinces to do something about trailers, and what it has done is set forth in a new set of "Regulations: Part Three, Division 25" of the provincial Department of Health and Public Welfare, a copy of which we have just received by the courtesy of the Deputy Minister, Dr. F. W. Jackson. These regulations were adopted as recently as April 27 last, and read as follows:

"1. For the purposes of these regulations 'auto trailer house,' hereinafter referred to as auto trailer, means a vehicle towed or drawn by an automobile or other means, and constructed and equipped for the occupation and comfort of persons while travelling from one destination to another.

"2. CLOSETS. Closets shall be of the removable receptacle type, fly-proof, provided with satisfactory means for ventilation and of such construction as will permit of proper cleansing and disinfecting. Receptacles or containers for the retention of excreta shall be of substantial water-tight metal construction, provided with strong handles so as to facilitate removal for cleansing. Contents of containers shall be treated with suitable disinfectant or deodorant.

"3. SINKS AND WASH BASINS. Sinks or other fixtures used for washing or ablution purposes shall be provided with removable water-tight metal containers for the retention of all liquid waste.

"4. CLOSETS, SINKS, WASH BASINS, OR OTHER FIXTURES which will or may permit discharge of liquid or solid wastes on to the ground surface are strictly prohibited. All waste material including garbage, refuse, slops, closet contents, etc., shall be disposed of in such a manner as will prevent nuisance or offense or the fouling of any water course or water supply.

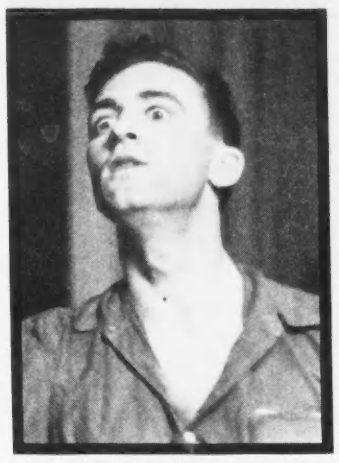
"5. At tourist camps, summer resorts, or other locations where trailers are permitted to park, adequate provision shall be provided for the sanitary disposal of all solid and liquid waste from trailers by burial or burning, or in such a manner as to prevent nuisance. The construction or use of a common collecting receptacle for the disposal of excreta or other waste is prohibited.

"6. The use of closets, sinks, basins, or other fixtures in trailers, while parked in tourist camps or other locations in any city, town, or municipality, where plumbing fixtures and water supply are provided for use, is strictly prohibited.

"7. No auto trailer shall be parked or located on any ground within the limits of any city, town, or municipality to be used as a permanent or occasional place of residence. Any trailer so parked or used shall be subject to the provisions of all local by-laws and regulations under The Public Health Act.

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, all auto trailers and their occupants shall be subject to the provisions of the regulations respecting Disease Control and any other regulations under The Public Health Act.

SOMETHING of this kind will presumably be enacted or promulgated by every other Province within a year or two, and it is therefore worth while to examine the language employed with some care. The definition of auto trailer seems inadequate. The essential characteristic is that it is towed or drawn on the public thoroughfares (as the test stands it might apply to a railway coach) and used as an overnight habitation. It is the use, rather than the construction of the vehicle itself, that is the basis of regulation. We can see no reason why an *unoccupied* trailer should not be hauled all over Manitoba in spite of violating every item of these regulations, nor why an occupied trailer should not pass through Manitoba in a similar condition provided only that the unlawful sinks, wash-basins and closets are not *used* within the Province—unless it is held that the presence of such equipment is proof that it would be used. The clause prohibiting the use of this equipment, even of lawful types, in municipalities is terribly ambiguous. Does it mean that use is prohibited only if the tourist camp has plumbing, or that it is prohibited in any location, whether provided with plumbing or not, if the municipality has plumbing? Clause 7 is self-contradictory; what it ought to say is that any trailer after being parked for a certain period in one location (or possibly even in one municipality) shall be considered as a building and become subject to all health regulations applicable thereto. (This is apparently what the Manitoba authorities mean, but they haven't said so.)



ALASTAIR GAMBLE in Medicine Hat offering at Ottawa, "Heaven on Earth".
—*Photo by Karsh.*

HISTORY

(*Continued from Page 5*)

the executive of the Ontario branch of Young Canada Conservative Clubs.

UTTERANCES OF THE WEEK

Warden Piuse of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary (perhaps with the help of the typesetter) recommends unusual treatment, in a report entered in evidence before the Royal Commission on penal reform, for prisoners who are known trouble-makers and who become the leaders in riots and other disturbances: "It is suggested that such a class of convicts, from all penitentiaries, be congratulated in a separate institution, where they would be subjected to special discipline and treatment.

Mayor F. E. Warriner of Winnipeg advances his own suggestion that the well-dressed and sensible man in Winnipeg this summer should wear suits of lightweight cloth, shirts open at the throat, and tropical helmets in opposition to a proposal that they wear shorts: "But if some men open up their chests at the throat they should get chest hair cuts."

OBITUARY

Bolton, Ferris, Brandon, Man., M.L.A. during 1917 Manitoba Union Government (84). **Christensen,** Prof. Carl B., Vancouver, Danish-born retired educationist, recorder of legends of British Columbia coast Indians (80). **Crawford,** Dr. Malcolm M., Toronto, Chief Coroner of Ontario. **Daniel,** William, Montreal, bugler in St. Johns Regiment during Fenian raids (84). **Dunn,** Mrs. Charlotte, Quebec, daughter of Susan Moodie, granddaughter of Col. James Fitzgibbon who was saved from surprise attack by Laura Secord in 1812 and who dispersed troops of William Lyon Mackenzie in 1837 (80). **Hall,** John Smythe, Montreal, engineer, son of the late Hon. J. S. Hall, K.C., former Quebec Provincial Treasurer (43). **Hamilton,** Mrs. C. J., Cornwall, Ont., wife of former M.P. for Stormont (82). **Hammond,** James Bellows, Nairn Centre, Ont., postmaster, clerk of township and secretary of school board of Nairn Township, internationally known astronomer and mathematician until retirement to Northern Ontario 40 years ago, graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and University of Berlin (83). **Hewson,** Charles Edward, Barrie, Ont., retired judge for Manitoulin District (80). **Howden,** Gordon Thompson, Winnipeg, theatrical producer (62). **Hughes,** Anthony J., Winnipeg, former mayor of Souris, Man., lumber and grain merchant (78). **Kitchen,** Willard, Vancouver, pioneer railway contractor, built part of C.P.R. through Rockies, former managing director Pacific Great Eastern Railway (73). **Lalonde,** Damien, Montreal, lumberman, former alderman of Valleyfield, Que. (82). **Logan,** Charles M., Renfrew, Ont., broker, former mayor of Renfrew (47). **Macdonald,** Marie Helen St. Luke Rogers, Winnipeg, wife of Chief Justice Macdonald of Manitoba Court of King's Bench. **Macdonald,** T. Lorne, Digby, N.S., former freight traffic manager of central region of C.N.R. (65). **Mair,** George, Windsor, Ont., dean of Western Ontario bankers, managed private banks and branches of Federal, Traders and Royal Banks in London, Guelph and Windsor, former treasurer Pacific Alaska Navigation Co. (85). **Meares,** Col. Cecil H., Victoria, B.C., explorer, was member of British Antarctic Expedition to South Pole commanded by Capt. R. F. Scott in 1910. **Mellard,** Samuel, Chilliwack, B.C., postmaster of Chilliwack for 38 years (82). **Metcalfe,** Elwood C., Toronto, president Metcalfe Foods, Ltd., and Canadian Frosted Foods, Ltd., past president Canadian Canners Association (50). **Montgomery,** Major Robert Oliver, Vancouver, former quartermaster 48th Battalion (85). **Morrison,** Fred, Fort Frances, Ont., former mayor of Fort Frances (56). **Morton,** John, Vancouver, former alderman of Vancouver. **Muggah,** Frederick G. (K.C.), Sydney, N.S., retired stipendiary magistrate of Sydney, former editor Sydney "Record" (78). **Ohman,** Mrs. Jessie, Montreal, prominent in W.C.T.U., former editor of temperance periodical in St. John's, Nfld. **Pearson,** Edmond J., Richmond, Que., merchant, former mayor of Richmond (71). **Robinson,** Mrs. Susan, Bella Bella, B.C., Indian "princess" of ancient Hylies tribe. **Turton,** H. Matthias, Toronto, organist and choral conductor, organized and conducted Leeds (England) New Choral Society, Chatham (Ont.) Choral Society, and Toronto Philharmonic Society (62).

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THE BOOKSHELF

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

A GREAT many people are going about predicting the collapse of civilization. With some, of course, the wish is father to the thought. Others are genuinely disturbed by what they consider significant indications of disintegration. Among these are Stanley Casson, the British archeologist, who thinks it is possible that civilization may not survive its present state of chaos. His concern has led him to search the receding records of history for light on dark ages. There have been two great cultural voids in the story of mankind, he tells us in "Progress and Catastrophe" (Harper, $2.75), the one that was created by the impact of falling Rome and the other that was left when the Hittite and Cretan cultures disappeared about 1200 B. C.—from the surface of the earth. These latter cultures exploded so thoroughly that their existence was not dreamed of until the last fifty years when archeologists dug up the fragments. Even now they are only a matter of conjecture.

But conjecture is the delight of the archeologist who is reconstructing history. And Professor Casson is persuaded that "almost precisely similar conditions" preceded the demolition of the Bronze Age and the age that was Greece and Rome. And he seems to see those self-same conditions today, full of the implications of doom. Modern dictators and industrial magnates he likens to the barbarians who swept away Rome; they have a congenital hatred for intellect and culture and would—and will—destroy them. This is one of the stimulating and provocative conclusions in this engaging and timely book. You may be convinced that history is too complex to be explained in general terms, that the more apt a generalization appears to be the more it should be suspected. That will not alter your enjoyment of Prof. Casson as he takes you on this brilliant excursion into the world of scholarly speculation.

COUNTRY LIFE PREFERRED

GLADYS HASTY CARROLL loves the Maine country and the Maine countrymen. She has written about them in "As the Earth Turns" and "A Few Foolish Ones." Now in "Neighbor to the Sky" (Macmillan, $2.50) she writes of them again. There have been novels of the soil that are stark and terrible, but they have not been written by Miss Carroll. Her novels are of the pleasant pastoral type, almost idyllic, in fact. Perhaps Maine is like that. Or perhaps some of this beauty is in the eyes of the fond, beholding author. Certainly she makes no bones about her affection for the countryside. In "Neighbor to the Sky" she goes even further, belittling the life that is lived in the cities. Her book is, in a fashion, an extended reply in the affirmative to that time-honored query of class-room composition, "Is country life better than city life?" Luke and Margery, he unwilling, she with a fiery eagerness, desert their village for the bright activities of a college town, but in the end they gladly re-embrace the rich, warm earth of their childhood. In the interim we are presented with a highly unflattering picture of rootless metropolitans, glittering and superficial, full of dissatisfactions and frustrations that stem out of a half-baked lust for social and cultural attainment. The author succeeds in communicating to the reader her distrust of these unhappy people and we are glad to return with her to the green fields and the sweet clean air of the Maine land.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT

THE enlightenment of the public on the subject of civil wars, ancient and modern, continues unabated. To the small but sturdily-growing list of books on Spain there shortly will be added "The Siege of Alcazar," the story by an Englishman, Major Geoffrey McNeill-Moss, of the heroic defense of the Toledo Alcazar in 1936. The author lived in Spain for two months following that affair and from the descriptions of insurgent officers and soldiers, their wives and children, who withstood the siege, wrote down a detailed, day-to-day account of what went on behind the walls of that ancient fortress. "The Life and Death of a Spanish Town," by Elliot Paul, is another forthcoming book that promises to add to our store of information on contemporary Spain. The author lived for five years in Santa Eulalia, a town as typical, we are told, of the country as Middletown, or Winesburg, Ohio, is of the United States. He shared in its daily life and endured with it the upheaval caused by the revolution. All of which is set down in this volume. Meanwhile, and this concludes our chapter on Spain, André Malraux has returned to Madrid after his whirlwind lecture tour of North America. There he is finishing a new novel on the civil war. If it does for Spanish revolutionaries what "Man's Fate" did for Chinese revolutionaries, it will be a deeply disturbing book.

Meanwhile, we are not permitted to forget the American Civil War. "Bugles Blow No More" (Little, Brown, $2.50) is a novel by Clifford Dowdey which you can add to your five-ton shelf of Confederate literature. It is an animated canvas which restores war-time Richmond, hub of rebel comings and goings, from the declaration of Secession to the surrender of Lee. There is the tradtiional love story but it is a mere convenience to unite the manifold incidents of the chronicle whose purpose is to exhibit men and women under the stress and excitement of fratricidal combat. The book is overweighted with historical detail and yet it is this historical detail which gives it importance. The book, somewhat like Stark Young's "So Red the Rose," is warm with southern sentiment, which is not surprising, as the author's ancestral roots go deep into Virginian soil. This will not be displeasing to the reader who, like us, is an old Confederate sympathizer.

FREDERICK NIVEN, author of "The Staff at Simsons", reviewed last week.

MARGINAL NOTES

WE MUST not forget to call him Sir Hugh Walpole. . . . which should not be difficult. Already the name has a familiar sound, as if he had been Sir Hugh Walpole for a long time. . . . which, in spirit, he has been. . . . it was sound British judgment which selected him from among island writers for this Coronation honor. . . . he is the closest of any modern writer to being a British institution. . . . of excellent sobriety and solid worth, staying within the tradition. . . . and yet with those tendencies toward liberalism which keep alive British institutions. . . . It would have been unseemly to have conferred a knighthood upon H. G. Wells, who long ago declared his allegiance to the world. . . . or to Bernard Shaw who pays homage only to Bernard Shaw. . . . however highly you regard these men as artists, they are not typical Britons. . . . Mr. Walpole—beg pardon, Sir Hugh Walpole, is not only an artist but a typical Briton as well.

THE novel, like jazz and the institution of the family, has been reported as being on its last legs for a long time. . . . why contemporary critics expect their age to produce great novels in abundance we don't know, unless because it is their age . . . the sheer egotism of it. . . . we are not alarmed by the rarity of great novels, nor by the surfeit of mediocre ones. . . . writers have to live and people might just as well read trash as see it on the screen. . . . we are convinced there will be great novels again as there have been in the past . . . a characteristic of greatness, whether it be in literature or statesmanship, is its rarity. . . . fields must lie fallow if the crops are to be enriched. . . . and probably that is what is happening in the field of the novel . . . but the discussion goes on nevertheless. . . . the latest contribution to which is Ralph Fox's "The Novel and the People" (International, $1.50). . . . if you are weary of sweet reasonableness you will delight in this book which is violent and dogmatic and delightfully outrageous. . . . according to Mr. Fox, the only great novel produced in our century is Samuel Butler's "The Way of All Flesh". . . . all other writers he sweeps into the discard. . . . D. H. Lawrence wrote only two books that were really any good, "Sons and Lovers," and "The Rainbow". . . . H. G. Wells' characters are only "idealized projections" of himself. . . . James Joyce was inspired only by his hatred of the jesuits. . . . Aldous Huxley is merely what H. G. Wells would have been had he gone to Eton and Oxford instead of to Bromley Grammar School. . . . Proust "had not mastered life with sufficient intensity to make his people live a complete life of their own!". . . . Mr. Fox has the recipe for the great novel, but we doubt if it is possible for any one writer to furnish all the ingredients. . . . this book makes heady reading and in spite of its dogmatism and iconoclastic thunder, contains some brilliant criticism. . . . it is, alas, often vague as well. . . . the author, by the way, died recently in Spain, fighting with fellow English writers in the defence of the Loyalist cause.

ITEMS: Edith Roberts, author of "Candles in the Sun" (Bobbs Merrill, $2.50) is really Elizabeth Van Deusen, who wrote "Porto Rico". . . . her latest novel is also set in Porto Rico and concerns itself with the difficulties of an American girl who married into a Latin-American family. . . . Hector Bolitho is hard at work finishing his biography of King George VI. . . . James T. Farrell is at work on a new novel which he expects to complete in the fall of next year. . . . meanwhile he is represented in current book lists by "Can All This Grandeur Perish? And Other Stories" . . . a book that may ultimately outdistance "Gone With the Wind" as a best-seller is "Modern Table Settings" . . . it is a book about crocheting and published only in January of this year has already sold more than 70,000 copies. . . . this leaves us in somewhat of a dither, whether to devote our contemplated book to the American civil war or to the fine art of crocheting a doily.

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WORLD OF ART

BY G. CAMPBELL McINNES

THOUGH on the whole productive of less significant local work than the season 1935-6, this has been a very busy winter in the art world, with three outstanding showings of foreign work—the exhibition of Soviet Painting, the School of Paris exhibition and the Van Gogh exhibition. The usual end-of-season slump is enlivened by the extraordinarily vital display of children's art at the Art Gallery of Toronto. While the interest of this showing—now an annual feature—is as much psychological and educational as artistic, it may be worth while to quote some facts from Mr. C. S. Band's excellent opening address, concerning the Art Centre and the Saturday Morning Classes, which are not generally known.

To begin with, Toronto is the only centre in the British Empire which is engaged on such a sustained program of educational creative work in this line. On a per capita basis, the number of children who have received tuition is almost as startling as the excellence of the results. During the past three years, 8000 children have passed through the Art Centre, 300 scholarships have been awarded, and upwards of 300,000 children—an almost incredible figure—have attended the Saturday Morning Classes at the Gallery. In addition, groups have been taken through industrial plants, museums and the like and encouraged to express their creative ideas, while regular attendance of children from private, separate and public schools is now part of the normal curriculum authorized by the Board of Education. The excellence of a system which provides thousands of children, between the ages of 3 and 15—many of them underprivileged—with a free means to creative expression, scarcely needs underlining; but were that needed, it is found in the appointment of the Educational Supervisor, Mr. Arthur Lismer, as adviser on these matters to the governments of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

This really astonishing exhibition will be on view during the next two weeks. Also on view are flower paintings by the late Robert Holmes, in the print room of the Gallery, some National Academy work at Eaton's Galleries; and a large and varied collection of student's work at the Russell School of Fine Art, 2 College Street.

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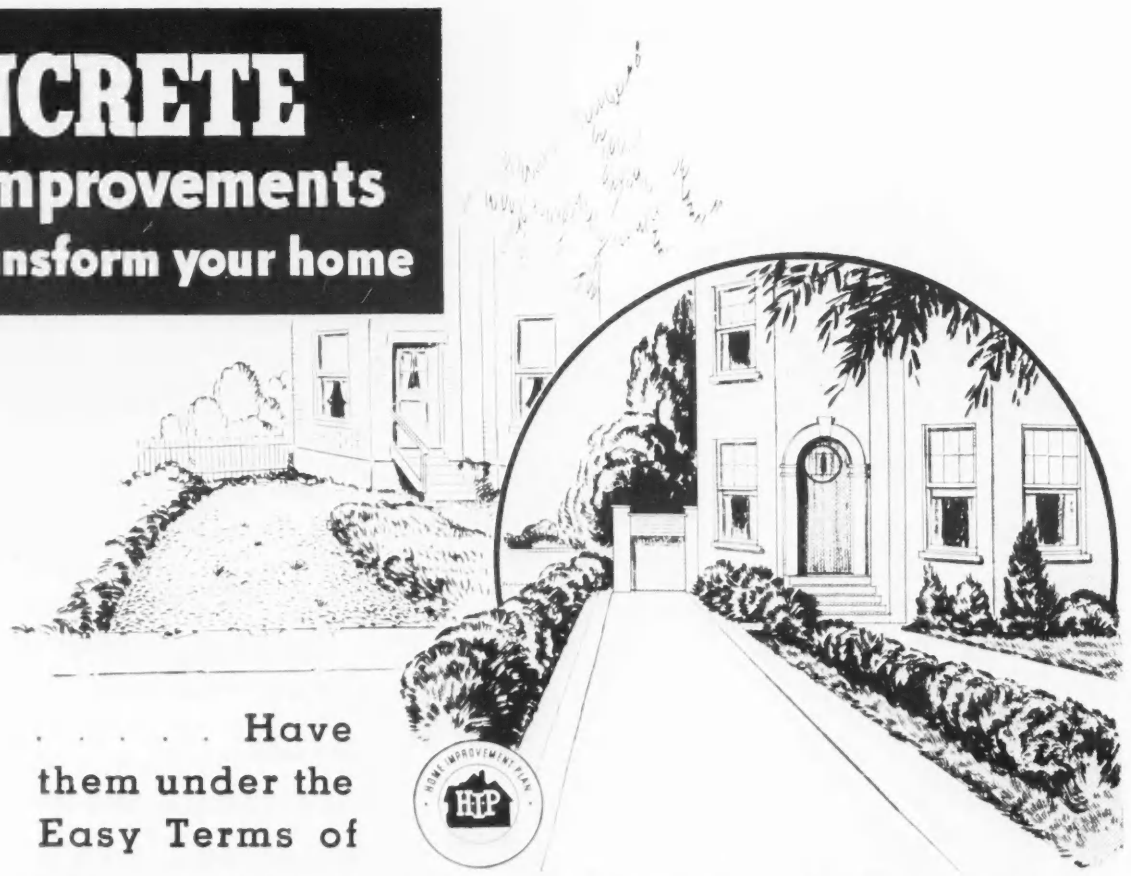

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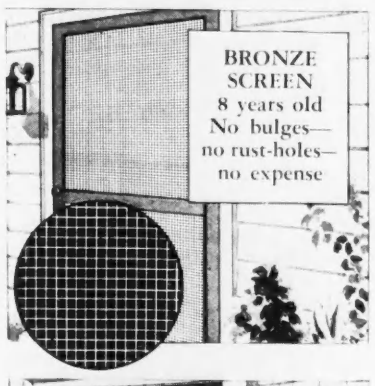

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

ROBESPIERRE ONCE MORE

"Robespierre: First Modern Dictator," by Ralph Korngold. Macmillans, Toronto. 401 pages, illustrated. $4.75.

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE first thought that strikes one in picking up Mr. Korngold's volume is, "Why another book about Robespierre?" The bibliography included in this book indicates that as many, if not more, books have been written on the "Incorruptible" and his brief epoch, than on Julius Caesar. The events of his life are well documented. There are no historic mysteries to solve. Any new books must be merely new interpretations. The answer to the question is that changing epochs bring changing reactions toward the past. Historical crises of the past take on new aspects for each succeeding generation of thinkers, consciously or unconsciously influenced by events of their own time. In the past twenty years we have witnessed occurrences which dwarf the old conceptions of Robespierre as the most bloodthirsty tyrant of modern history. Nothing in the history of the French Revolution equalled in sheer terrorism the slaughter of the late Czar of Russia and his family. The butcher's bill of Lenin and his associates far exceeded anything that happened in Paris during the last decade of the eighteenth century. Hitler's "blood purge" was a political atrocity that left Robespierre and the terrorists of the French Revolution far in the shade.

Mr. Korngold's subtitle, "First Modern Dictator," is not intended by way of censure. His argument seems to be that crises occur in the history of nations which demand dictators, and that dictators must sometimes resort to blood-letting against the dictates of their true natures, as he believes was the case with Robespierre. He holds that Thiers (whom the forgotten Henri Rochefort called "the spectacled serpent") was a more bloodthirsty tyrant than the protagonist of the "Terror." He draws attention to Carlyle's suggestion that the "Terror" received so much scathing comment because it was directed against the privileged classes and not against the "voiceless millions."

Mr. Korngold has written a most scholarly and absorbing book, even though he has nothing new to tell us except by way of interpretation, based on the ideas above set forth. While he possibly did not so intend it, "Robespierre" taken at its full meaning is a warning against all dictatorships. In mechanical production the book is admirable, and the plates of singular interest.

USERS OF THE SOIL

"The Stone Field," by Martha Ostenso. Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

BY LADY WILLISON

MISS OSTENSO'S work is well-known by this time. Beginning with "Wild Geese," a novel which was awarded a prize, her books have been praised consistently as truthful pictures of farm life. Her earlier scenery was Canadian; the scene presently changed to the United States. "The Stone Field," her present novel, belongs to the middle West. One perceives no particular difference between this tale and Miss Ostenso's other stories. It is, in fact, a novel written to supply a demand for stories about the soil and the people who live by the soil; among whom surely one may include writers as well as farmers. Her characters are partly descendants of northern Europeans, partly those who came from the Eastern States, originally from the British Islands. It is the northern European strain that Miss Ostenso understands best. In "Wild Geese" she wrote with freshness and with more than a hint of passion. The pattern of her fiction now tends to become somewhat stereotyped; it is competent rather than inspired.

Jo Porte's people began as tenant farmers who had moved from southern to northern Minnesota. The family in the neighborhood which Jo thinks romantic and distinguished are the Hilyards. Jo's father rented the Porte farm, which he finally bought, from the Hilyards. The fortunes of the Portes are on the way up; the Hilyards on the way down. Jo calls the Hilyard house "The Stately Mansion," after she had read "The Chambered Nautilus." But the Hilyards themselves are ordinary enough people; although unfortunately the second generation has been allowed to grow up self-indulgent. In the second part of the story Royce Hilyard, with whom Jo is in love, marries Teresa. The Hilyard belongings are sold at auction. Ashbrooke, the second son, disgraces the family name and, incidentally, the name of humanity. After Royce's divorce and many misfortunes, Jo finally decides to look after him and with him the stone field. In this story, one is more impressed with Miss Ostenso's portraits of old men than with any of her other characters or her style of writing.

DISILLUSIONMENT

"The Laurels Are Cut Down" by Archie Binns; McClelland and Stewart, Toronto. $2.50.

BY W. S. MILNE

THIS is a strong and disquieting book. Its strength lies in the simplicity of its style and the sincerity of its intention. Sincere intentions are often used as excuse for slipshod achievement or tabloid sensationalism. "The Laurels Are Cut Down," however, is written in masterly fashion. It is particularly notable for its compression and selection of incident. Not only is the writer economical in the use of his material, but also in his avoidance of the more lurid possibilities inherent in his theme. Do not think from this that the book is dull. Far from it. The explosions he avoids in its pages may take place in the mind of the reader, for it is difficult to read the concluding chapters complacently.

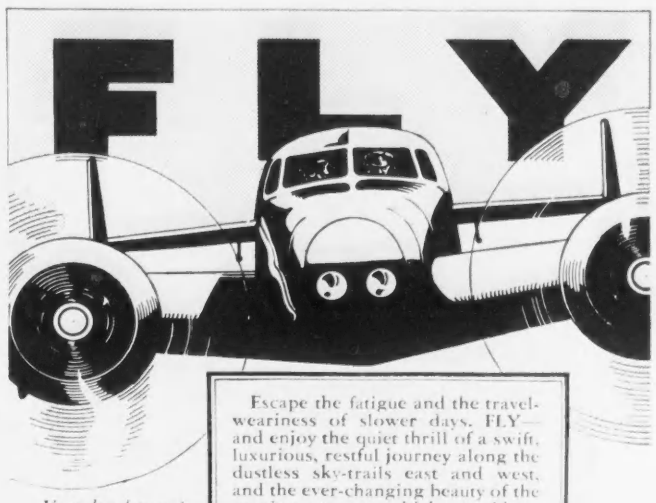
"The Laurels Are Cut Down" has as theme the story of two brothers, born just before the turn of the century in the Puget Sound region, America's last outpost, where the pioneer tradition is still strong. They grow up together, completely in sympathy with each other, and full of a deep and happy confidence in their country and its future as in their own. They build a sloop, and go adventuring to Alaska in search of gold. The war comes; they return and enlist. After long delay, they find themselves, still without any actual contact with hostilities, in Siberia, under General Graves, pledged to keep order and remain neutral while the White Russians under Kolchak use the Bolshevism bogey to inflict unspeakable cruelties on the peasants. The story of the campaign is one of imperialism gone insane with the cruelty born of fear, and its details, no matter how reticently told, make reading far from pleasant.

At last, after three years of it, one of the brothers, the younger, returns. The other is dead. He comes back, full of his old vision of America, only to find that, because General Graves' forces, under orders from President Wilson, now discredited, had remained neutral, the men are suspected at home of being "red" sympathizers, and when he offers to tell a post of A.E.F. veterans the truth about the taking of Vladivostok, he is told: "If you told things like this, just when the boys were pepped up to drive out the radicals—don't you see, it would confuse things and hurt America?"

IGNAZIO SILONE, author of "Bread and Wine", recently reviewed.

He discovers that the word, "America", has changed in meaning while he was away. He is almost tempted to return to Russia, to study the teachings he is being accused of professing, even though he scarcely has known what they meant, but America still means something to him. "He had been an exile once, and wasn't going away again."

This seems to me to be an important book, timely, well-written both in respect of style and content, a book to be read thoughtfully.



Escape the fatigue and the travel-weariness of slower days. FLY—and enjoy the quiet thrill of a swift, luxurious, restful journey along the dustless sky-trails east and west, and the ever-changing beauty of the scenic route over which you ride.

Besides, it is really economical to fly the Northwest way. And Toronto—Winnipeg—Vancouver are but as distant from each other as to-morrow is from to-day, if one travels via

Your local travel agent will gladly give you full information as to time-schedules, fares, routes, reservations, or tickets.

N7

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Get the Most out of Motoring

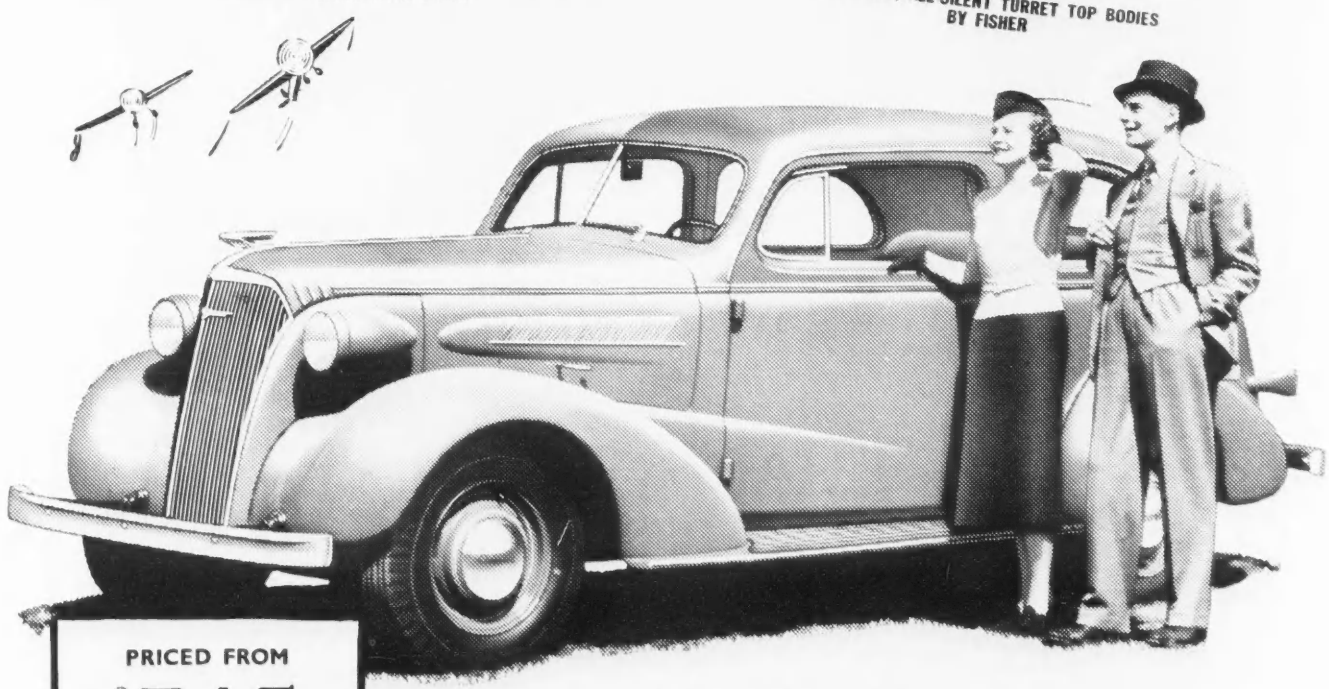
By Choosing the Complete Car in the Lowest Price Field

WHEN you set out to shop for your next new car, keep this thought in mind: No matter how little you plan to pay, you're entitled to ALL the good things of motoring . . . to a *completely* modern car!

And as you compare this value and that, think of all the up-to-date things that you get in Chevrolet—and nowhere else—at the lowest prices. Features like the Unisteel Turret Top Body by Fisher . . . Valve-in-Head economy engine . . . Self-energizing Hydraulic Brakes . . . Knee-Action gliding ride (in Master De Luxe models) . . . Fisher No-Draft Ventilation . . . and Safety glass in every window.

Never before has it cost so little to get all the things you want in a motor car. And you can prove that today by *seeing* and *driving* the only complete car in the lowest price field—the new 1937 CHEVROLET!

Low monthly payments on the General Motors Instalment Plan.



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SEE, DRIVE AND COMPARE THE CHEVROLET MODELS ON DISPLAY AT YOUR LOCAL DEALER'S SHOWROOMS

YOUTH'S CHANCE

BY C. C. GOLDRING

SOME seven thousand boys and girls leave the secondary schools of Toronto annually to seek employment, and corresponding numbers in every other Canadian city.

What can be done to improve their chances of securing suitable employment? In a wider sense, what can be done to bring nearer together the current of practical, changing business life, and the slower, steadier stream of academic life?

In attempting to answer these questions, one may begin by considering the vocational guidance work carried on in some secondary schools. In the schools of this continent, vocational guidance usually includes some, or all, of the following:—the teaching of occupations; the advising of boys and girls, either individually or in groups; placement and follow up work.

During the 1920's extravagant claims were made as to the benefits resulting from vocational guidance, but during the last few years it has been possible to carry on studies involving a systematic follow-up of vocational guidance advice, to test its validity in actual working conditions over a period of years. For example, Professor Thorndike of Columbia University, with a group of associates, in 1922, obtained the school records of 2,225 children of approximately 14 years of age, gave them psychological and vocational tests, and followed their educational and industrial careers for a period of ten years. In 1934 he stated one of his conclusions based on this study as follows:

"On the whole, the vocational histories of these boys and girls are not in accord with the opinions of those enthusiasts for vocational guidance who assume that an examination of a boy or girl of fourteen, and a study of his school record, will enable a counsellor to estimate his fitness to succeed in this, that, and the other kind of work."

THERE are certain facts which help to account for Professor Thorndike's conclusion. During the last few years there has been a dearth of positions available for youth. Consequently anything in the nature of a school of vocational fitness has been impossible for many young people. The nature of the work required in many industries and occupations has changed and new and different demands are made of the worker. For many workers life is [illegible] by occupational instinct, [illegible] economic necessity. We have [illegible] that human nature [illegible] Nor only is the individual different from other people [illegible] but individuals do not show "[illegible] from time to time. Even by external conditions [illegible] appear to be similar. This [illegible] extremely difficult for an [illegible] to estimate accurately the [illegible] abilities of adolescents [illegible] an individual will show in a [illegible] position several years in the [illegible] Again, the requirements for many jobs are unknown. As we look [illegible] we find that we know the requirements of our own jobs, and possibly those of people we can observe day by day, but we know very little of the requirements for success of those who work in other buildings and at different kinds of work. Finally it is impossible to acquire this information from books except in a general way. An American writer, W. L. Gooch, after a study of 135 carefully chosen books on vocations, wrote of them, among other things, as follows: "The tragic fault of the group is that for 43,585,318 out of a total of 48,928,920 gainfully occupied persons in the United States, available occupational information is so inadequate as to be almost, if any, in direct value to young people considering workers and students of occupations."

VOCATIONAL [illegible] Thorndike's conclusion [illegible] to be accomplished by a [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Kaufman, psychologist, [illegible] "There is no [illegible] vocational adjustment [illegible] be [illegible] into the [illegible] of [illegible] in workers' work [illegible] and need with the [illegible] of life they [illegible] or a [illegible] of scales". The viewpoint underlying that by means of vocational guidance an attempt is made to place [illegible] the holds of an [illegible] the equivalent of a chart [illegible] which by every [illegible] the ship [illegible] to [illegible] a sea that is crowded and difficult to travel, entirely with wrecks and [illegible], and in which many most [illegible] because they are ill-equipped [illegible] properly prepared for their voyage.

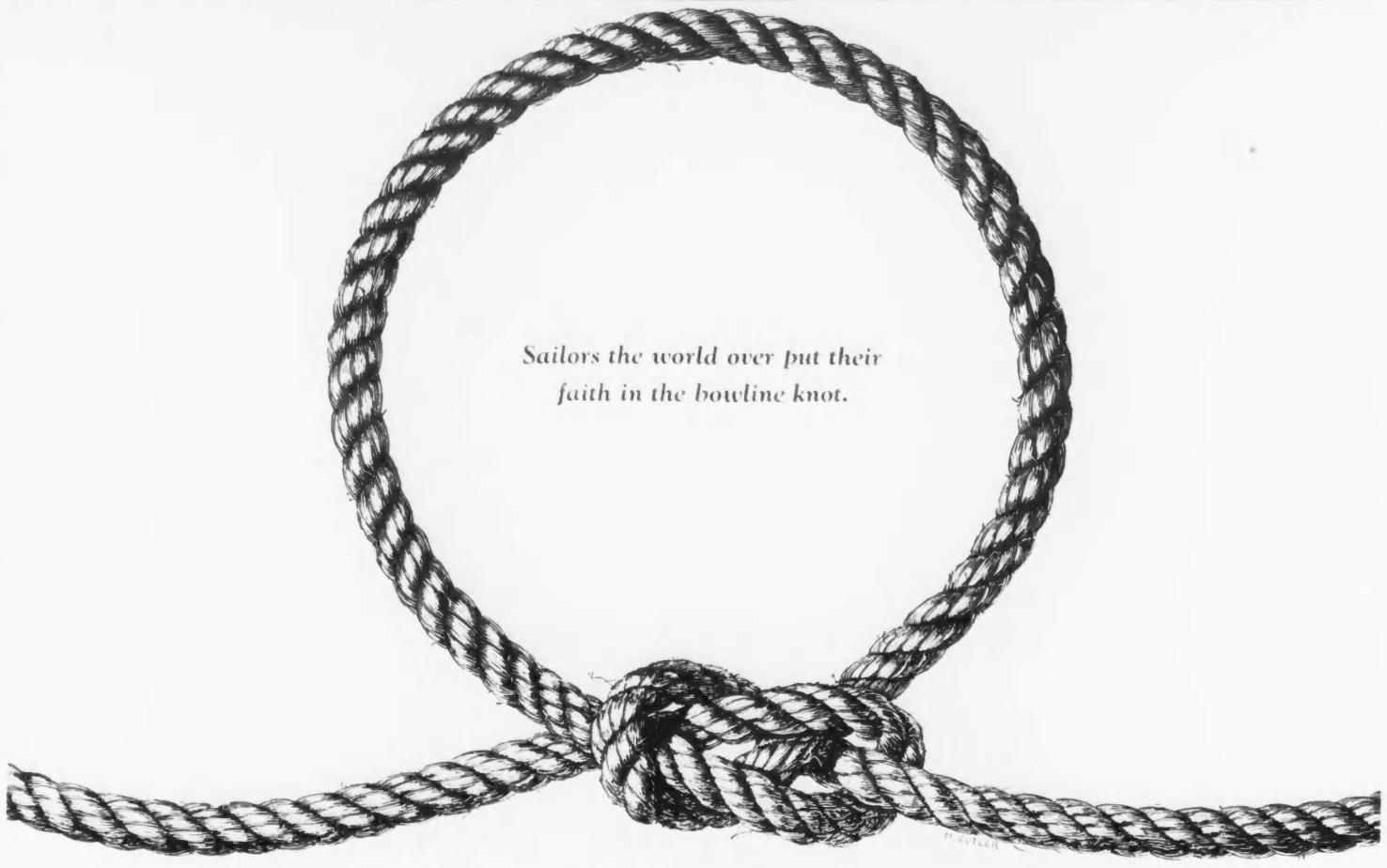
A CANADIAN urban centre wishing to supplement the vocational guidance work done in its schools might consider the following three suggestions:—

1. In each large urban centre, every two or three years there should be a survey of employment to indicate the occupational changes. The first survey would record the number employed in various occupations, such as bakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, compositors, etc. If this survey were first made in 1936, it should be repeated in 1938, and the information should then be assembled in such a way as to show a comparison of the number of bakers, blacksmiths, etc., employed in 1938, with the number employed in 1936. This should be done again in 1940, and the results of each survey should receive considerable publicity in the community. Armed with such information, school principals and others could then advise boys and girls to aim for occupations in which an increased demand was indicated. At present, many boys and girls are training for employment in some overcrowded occupation, and they or their parents do not know of the overcrowded condition or of the lessened demand.

2. It would seem desirable to have closer cooperation between the school and the Department of Labor in the placing of school graduates in positions. The adolescent should be encouraged to get a job himself, if possible. The school should be free to help him in this respect too. But there should be some organization to attempt to solve the problem, if both individual and school have failed to secure the desired employment for a boy. Moreover, there are certain restrictions upon the extent of the placement work to be properly done by a school. Obviously, a school can exercise no supervision or jurisdiction over working conditions. A school might conceivably place young boys or girls in an industrial concern which was experiencing labour trouble, and this might ultimately be disadvantageous to the persons so placed.

IF THE Department of Labor, with its intimate knowledge of labor and employment conditions, were to work in cooperation with the school in placing graduates, many difficulties would be overcome. A Board of Education might supply a representative of the Department of Labor with information regarding pupils about to leave school to seek work, along with sufficient information to indicate broadly the probable fields for suitable employment for each pupil. The placement of high school graduates would then be considered as one part of a whole scheme of placement of unemployed people in working positions.

3. A few American cities are carrying on a cooperative type of vocational education which seems promising. A committee of business men, school trustees and teachers is formed to supervise the scheme. The business men agree to let certain chosen pupils work part-time in their businesses. The parents of these chosen pupils agree to keep them at school for a certain specified length of time. The object is to permit pupils to secure training in the occupations of their choice, under real conditions of work involving the employer-employee relationship, without breaking the connection with school. Thus a given boy might be required to spend four hours a day in the occupation of his choice, and three hours a day in school, two of which should be devoted to studies related to his occupation and the other hour to cultural work. The pupil performs only minor tasks for his employer, and receives no return in salary. The employer agrees not to eliminate any regular employee on account of the service rendered by the pupil. A pupil for this work must of course be carefully chosen, consideration being given to such matters as his integrity, his seriousness of purpose, and his physical and mental qualifications for the occupation he wishes to enter. The scheme requires careful supervision and administration, with the intelligent cooperation of employer, school official, the pupil and his parents. The cost to the community is low, since the boy spends about half of his time with a business or industrial concern at no cost to the taxpayer, his work repaying the business for the training and experience he receives. When worked out satisfactorily, the plan proves to be of value to the pupil, to the employer and to the school.



A Bowline Knot on the Future

ALL sailors know that a bowline is dependable. It can be used for many purposes. A bowline knot never slips nor jams, and can be quickly and easily readjusted in an emergency.

Life insurance is a "bowline knot" with which you can secure the future for yourself and family. It serves many purposes and from time to time can be adapted to meet changing needs.

When you plan security for your wife and children, many possibilities must be considered. Your family will need an income whether you are here or not. Your children will need an education. Life insurance will give them that protection.

Your life insurance may never be needed for these purposes. In that case it can be used to provide you, personally, with an income which will help you to enjoy your sunset years.

Invite a Metropolitan Field-Man to assist you in preparing a Program that will really protect your family. Ask him to include in your Program plans for your own retirement. It will give you a "bowline knot" on the future.

The Metropolitan issues life insurance in the usual standard forms, individual and group, in large and small amounts. It also issues annuities and accident and health policies.

The Metropolitan is a mutual organization. Its assets are held for the benefit of its policyholders, and any divisible surplus is returned to its policyholders in the form of dividends.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Canadian Head Office, Ottawa

Without obligation on my part, I would like to have information regarding a Life Insurance Program to meet my needs.

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President

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—OTTAWA

SERVING CANADA SINCE 1872

DECORATING IN A BIG WAY

(Continued from Page Once)

[illegible] aside, some off from the two corners to the solidness of each side.

STRANGELY enough the most [illegible] decorations in London are those of American-owned Selfridges.

The whole front of the huge shop has been decorated with a wide panel of plaster bas-reliefs, painted gold and silver, depicting important scenes in English history. They have been executed with the efforts by famous sculptors at a cost of over twenty-five thousand pounds. Above the centre portico and reaching to the roof is a gigantic group of sculpture entitled "The Empire's Tribute to the Throne." Above this on the roof is a 120-foot statue of Peace complete with wings, halo and palms.

Draped from the roof are a continuous series of crimson panels painted with heraldic emblems of England and reaching down one storey. They are each finished with tassels as large as two men. Six enormous gold crowns surmounted by lions and backed by chromium and gold sun rays are set along the top of the building and from the first storey to the roof at each corner is a statue group representing the four largest Dominions.

The Canadian group at the West front corner is led by a 26-foot Indian, a Mountie and his horse are in the centre half hidden by a lumberjack on a rolling log and a trapper with snowshoes slung over his shoulder who is gazing down at this huskies.

On top of all this Mr. Selfridge has applied for British citizenship.

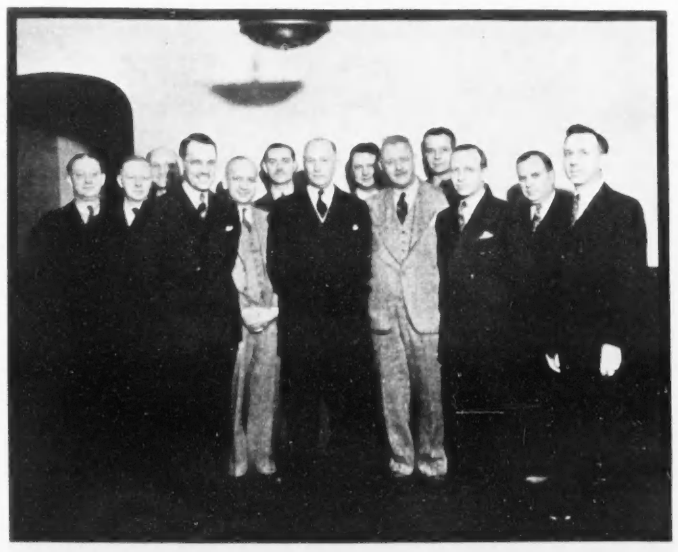
AWAY from the awe-inspiring centre of the city there are other decorations in London as interesting and with a touch of humor. Links Road N.W. is hung from end to end with tiny flags. Chapel Market N.E. is a sight to behold. Not that many overseas travelers are apt to wander into those districts to admire. However, both streets expect regular visitors and have the following hand-lettered signs tacked up: "Dear Landlord, ask not questions or explanations, rent spent on decorations." "Our Landlord is a good old sport, we have spent his rent to decorate our court."

A tiny dingy grocery store in Chelsea has a window filled with Canadian tinned salmon, Australian prunes, New Zealand cheese, Indian relish and South African dried fruit. A home-made sign in the centre of a small flag informs the passerby, "These are our Empire's products. God Save the King."

As decorative as any massed flags are the brilliantly dressed visitors from the Orient and Africa. The most talked about at the moment is the coal black young Nigerian Chief, the Alake of Abeokuta, who walked down genuine Victoria Street in a bejewelled purple satin coat, a jewel-encrusted mitre-shaped cap on his head, with a dusky minion holding a gigantic embroidered and gold-fringed umbrella over him. Evidently the sight attracted too big a crowd to appeal to official tastes, for later he was seen driving in a Buckingham Palace limousine accompanied by a very correct Aide.

The dignity of dusky kings has impressed London. Lady Londonderry, hostess at the most important reception for overseas visitors at the loveliest private house in London, remarked that she had never seen anything approaching the deportment of the six chieftains who arrived at her party together, made their way up the great winding marble staircase, looking neither to right nor to left.

That is London of daytime conversation and exclamation, but you should see London at night, the lighted tents of the military encampments glowing like lanterns in a strange design in the misty blue of the trees in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, flags waving softly above the radiance reflected from illuminated buildings, long lines of car headlights in the processions taking guests to hospitable homes, slow moving, almost silent crowds thronging golden lit streets. It is then that the Coronation seems more than a spectacular show and one gets the feeling of a family reunion in a home of which the family are proud, and of a heart warming round a family hearth.



SIR HERBERT MARLER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, in a group of employees of the Chicago office of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. Sir Herbert wears the dark suit in the centre of the group; on his right is D. J. Scott, Chicago manager of the Sun Life.

THE SHIP OF SHIPS TO EUROPE!

Empress of Britain

Cross with her this Summer . . . see England in Coronation Year . . . France and the Continent . . . the Paris Exposition (May to October). Revel in *Empress* luxury—broad decks, eleven recreation rooms, apartments not cabins, full-size doubles tennis and squash courts, Olympian swimming pool, gymnasium and *more space per cabin class passenger than any other ship afloat.*

The popular *Empress of Australia* also sails from Quebec to British and Continental ports. Lower-cost *Duchess* and *Mont* ships from Montreal and Quebec. Cabin, Tourist and Third Class. All-expense tours.

Full information from your own travel agent or

E. F. THOMPSON,
Steamship General Agent,
Canadian Pacific Bldg., Toronto.

« EVENTS »

ULSTER REUNION PARTY
Sails July 2 on *Duchess of Bedford*. His Majesty the King visits Ulster in July.

SHAKESPEARE DRAMATIC FESTIVALS
Stratford-on-Avon, March 29 to Sept. 25

THE DERBY
Epsom, June 2

HENLEY REGATTA
June 30 to July 3

BAYREUTH MUSIC FESTIVALS
July 22 to August 20

DUBLIN HORSE SHOW
August 3 to 7

Canadian Pacific

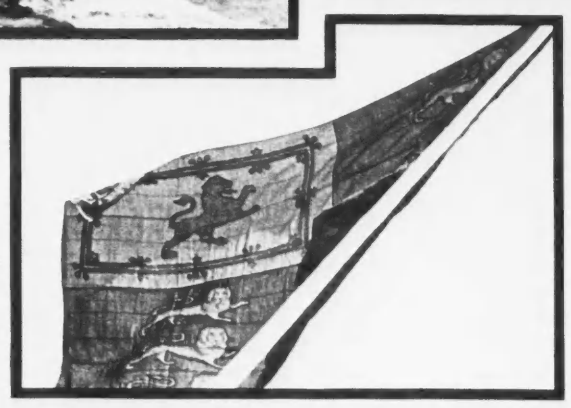
SECTION II

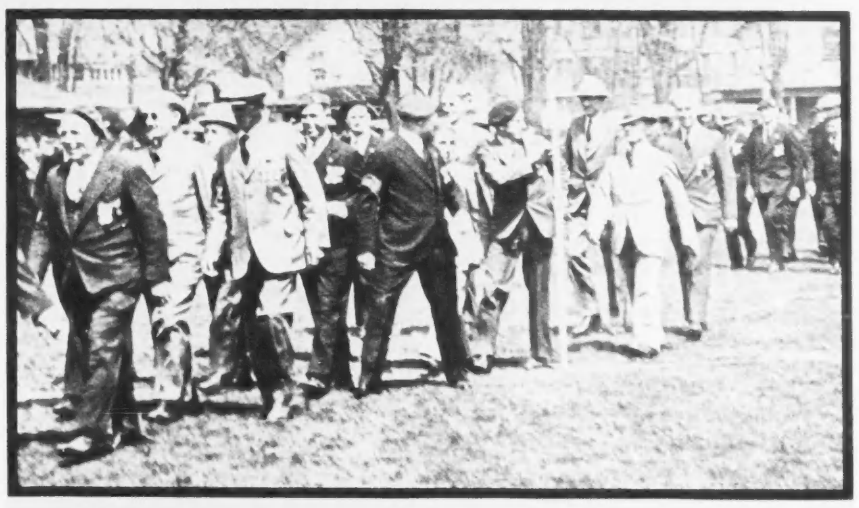
SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 22, 1937

HOW THE LITTLE TOWNS HAILED THE NEW RULERS





IN LARGE OR SMALL CENTRES of population Canadians celebrated the Coronation with equal enthusiasm. "Jay" and his camera recorded the York County celebration at Aurora which was attended by representatives of all the municipalities in the County and by children from approximately sixty schools. A parade through the town was followed by devotional exercises in the municipal park, led by Rev. N. Clarke Wallace, of Scarboro, LOWER LEFT. The military background of the celebration was provided by the Queen's York Rangers, First American Regiment (M.G.), of which the color party is shown, TOP RIGHT. School children furnished some of the most picturesque sections of the parade, TOP LEFT, MIDDLE LEFT and MIDDLE RIGHT. LOWER RIGHT, a section of the veterans, and a general view of the crowded park.

DON'T SCRUB a toilet with your hands. Science will do this unpleasant job for you. Just use a little Sani-Flush in the bowl. (Follow directions on the can.) Flush the toilet, that's all!

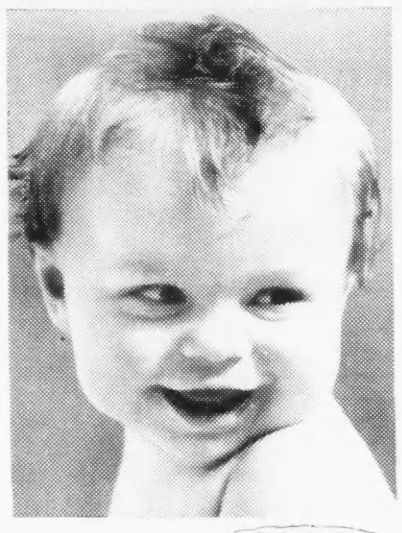
Sani-Flush has no odor of its own. It puts an end to unsanitary toilet odors by killing the germs and removing stains and incrustations. The toilet glistens like new. Sani-Flush purifies the hidden trap that no other method can clean. It cannot injure plumbing. *Sani-Flush is also effective for cleaning automobile radiators (directions on can).* Sold by grocery, drug, hardware, and syndicate stores—25 and 15 cent sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

Sani-Flush

CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING

GOOD VALUE IN CASHMERE

Now 3 Rolls for 25c



There is no softer, finer Tissue than Cashmere . . . now offered in handy size rolls . . at 3 for 25c . . 2100 sheets of real health protection. Buy it for Baby.

You cannot imagine Tissue so soft, so gentle and soothing . . so white and pure as Cashmere . . health protection for Baby and the family . . buy it now in these handy size rolls . . a bargain at 3 rolls for 25c.

CANADA PAPER CO.

CASHMERE

Ontario Jockey Club

WOODBINE PARK

Spring Meeting MAY 22ND *to* MAY 29TH

RACING, STEEPLECHASING, *and* HURDLE RACING

The King's Plate will be run on opening day—Saturday, May 22nd. The King George VI Coronation Cup (Handicap) will be run on Saturday, May 29th.

First Race at 2 p.m. each day

ADMISSIONS—Grand Stand ... $1.00 and Government Tax
Eastern Enclosure ... 25c and Government Tax

A. E. DYMENT, President. *PALMER WRIGHT, Secretary-Treasurer.*

Have you tried the "Alkaline pause"!

Thousands of people who want to *keep* feeling fit, know the value of the "alkaline pause". After over-working or over-dining, they drink Vichy Celestins. This world-famous French Vichy helps them avoid the after-effects of systemic acidity. Try the "alkaline pause" yourself . . it's *smart*!

BOTTLED AT THE SPRING UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION

VICHY CÉLESTINS

The World's Most Famous Natural Alkaline Water

A safe, natural alkalizer.

ART CLASSES IN GLACIER PARK. Winold Reiss, well-known American painter who is chiefly famous for his striking pastel portraits of the Blackfeet and Blood Indians, now conducts a summer school at St. Mary's Lake in Glacier National Park. The classes this year begin on June 15. Mr. Reiss is seen above with one of his students and Chief Bird Rattler.

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

INFINITE variety is the keynote of this season's coiffures. Whether hair is worn straight and turned under like that of a medieval page boy, or brushed up and off the face in a fashion reminiscent of the Gibson Girl at her most charming, or with little curls that circle the head like those in ancient Greek sculpture, or demurely parted in the centre, or with softly turned-up ends framing the face—all have a common characteristic which makes them especially interesting, the smooth and shining crown which marks this year's hair styles. Hair-do's such as these, with the effect of artful simplicity, invariably bear the cachet of one who is an artist as well as a coiffeur.

The apparent simplicity of such hair styles makes grooming and health of the hair all the more important. Hair that has become lustreless or dry with unruly broken ends that are a law unto themselves rather than sweetly amenable, has poor chances for disguise. Summer brings the hair more than ever out into the open, also dull and poorly dressed hair will not have many opportunities of hiding beneath a hat this year. Open-crowned millinery is too prevalent.

Too much reliance should not be placed in a weekly visit to the coiffeur. The maestro of the scissors can keep the top-knot clipped, curled, coiffed and cleansed, but only its possessor can give it the necessary attention between times. There is the matter of brushing for instance, which is overlooked altogether too often. Brilliantines and lotions have their place, but only vigorous brushing nightly can give hair the burnished sheen that is so much a part of its attractiveness. Perhaps it is scarcely apropos to mention it in this connection, but the results of grooming and brushing are beautifully demonstrated in the magnificently sleek and shining coats of the horses seen at the Toronto Horse Show last week.

SHOULD there be a scalp condition causing over-dryness or the opposite, it is the cue for the use of a tonic to counteract the condition. There are many excellent hair tonics, most of them designed specifically to cope with one or other of these conditions. Applied directly to the scalp on a pledget of absorbent cotton, and massaged in with the tips of the fingers, the combination of massage and tonic has a two-fold benefit. Surprisingly enough, use of tonic and brushing does not destroy the wave—only enhances and makes it softer and more pliable.

All very well for those lucky ones who ate their bread-crusts when very young and as a reward for being obedient children have, as promised, naturally curly locks. The rest of us are very glad to avail ourselves of a permanent wave—especially in the summer months. After all, anything as irrevocable as a permanent wave ought to be the best obtainable, and this is a poor place to let the bargain hunting instinct get the better of you. However, even the finest permanent wave has a tendency to leave the hair somewhat dry in texture at first—but it will return to its natural pliancy within a few days if brilliantine or vaseline is rubbed generously into the hair. Small quantities should be placed in the palms of the hands which are rubbed together, and then rubbed into the hair—giving the ends special attention. The hair absorbs it very quickly after a permanent wave, and immediately becomes more pliable and amenable.

IT IS HIGH time something was done about passport photographs. We have yet to see one that did not appear to lack only a number beneath to become a choice addition to the "Wanted" file of the nearest police station. Evidently someone has been doing a spot of deep thinking about the matter, for one of the stores in New York is telling its customers how to cling to their illusions in spite of the brutal indifference of the average passport photographer to the appearance and feelings of prospective women travellers. They recommend as a formula for glamor under trying camera conditions a stage and screen make-up which is said to register when regular maquillage would fade before the photographer's glaring lights. The idea is presented for what it is worth, and is hereby dedicated to those whose yearnings for travel have been stifled after viewing the incredible passport photographs of their travelled friends.

A NEWS commentator broadcasting from London a description of some of the sidelights in the Abbey during the Coronation ceremony, told of having seen a man step on the train of a peeress, leaving the imprint of a great black footprint. Which is interesting in view of something we read recently in which the contention is made that in a London group the American woman can be spotted at once by the awkwardness with which she manages a train. The abashed clutching of it or heedless kicking of it is unknown to the Englishwoman; she knows how to walk in it with grace and is oblivious of its following her on the ground. And, continues this opinion, if it isn't the woman herself who betrays her American gaucherie with trains, then her American escort surely does. For he, helpless fellow, is pictured as stepping on his lady's train or even becoming entangled in its swirls as soon as it begins to move. Not so an Englishman, says the item. He has learned to keep his distance or at least give the train the right of way. All of which undoubtedly proves something—probably that even an Englishman's composure is not proof against the stupendousness of a Coronation.

• •

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Victor Sifton of Winnipeg, who has been visiting in Boston and in the east, has opened her summer home at Brockville, Ont.

Miss Norah McGinnis of Kingston, has arrived in Winnipeg to be the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Richardson.

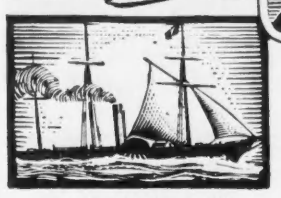
Mr. and Mrs. Searle Leach have returned to Winnipeg from Vancouver, and are moving into their new residence.

Miss Marjorie Glassco of London, England, is expected in Winnipeg next month, when she will be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Glassco, for some weeks.

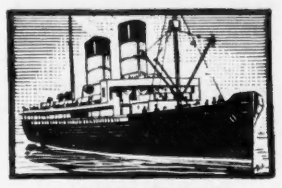
Mrs. M. C. Gilmour of Winnipeg, has as her guest her sister, Mrs. Edward Code of Victoria, B.C.

Ten Decades OF ACHIEVEMENT

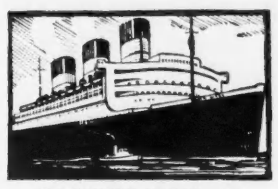
"BRITANNIA" 1840 "QUEEN MARY" 1937



S.S. "BRITANNIA"—1840
The first Cunarder, pioneer of regular steam navigation across the Atlantic, which sailed from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston on July 4th, 1840.



S.S. "CAMPANIA"—1893
The luxury ship of the 19th century—the inspiration for the modern ocean liner—the first transatlantic liner to be equipped with twin screws.



S.S. "QUEEN MARY"—1936
The greatest achievement in the history of British shipbuilding, embodying the latest advances in naval architecture, marine engineering and scientific research.

Since 1840 when that great Canadian, Sir Samuel Cunard, was entrusted to carry His Majesty's mails to America, this great name has always been closely associated with the continuous progress in ocean travel . . . the introduction of the screw propeller, watertight compartments, double bottoms, wireless communications, and the many improvements in hull and engine construction.

For fifteen consecutive years the ships of this great company have carried more passengers than any other fleet on the Atlantic—a fitting tribute to these modern ships.

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P4

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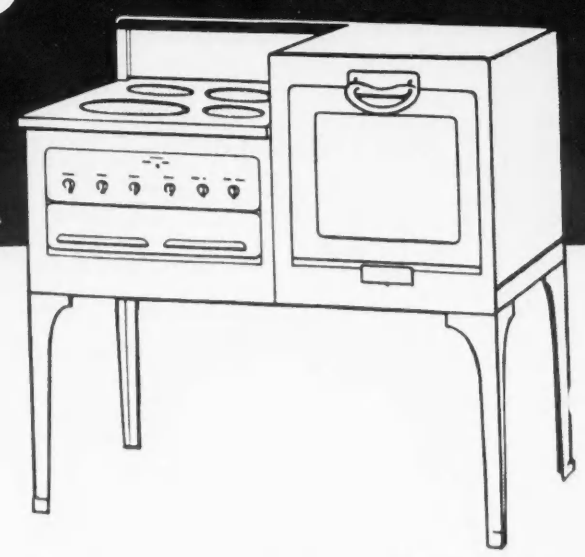

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THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

THE only tiresome thing connected with the marvellous broadcasting of the services in the Abbey last week seemed to us the large number of people who said wasn't it marvellous.

It really is rather exciting to be in at the birth of radio. As octogenarians we shall probably bore our grandchildren to distraction telling how exciting it was. Meanwhile we all take it with curiously little emotion beyond that "Marvellous, isn't it?"

Of course the possibilities of the thing have only been touched on. In one of the big broadcasting studios in Toronto recently, a friend tells us, they held an "open-line" across Canada from Halifax to Vancouver for an hour and a half, hooked up to studios in most of the principal cities over a stretch of some 2,500 miles. Everyone wore headphones and could hear all that went on near the microphones in all the other studios. Anyone could crash in at any time—friends in Toronto greeting pals on the Winnipeg staff—being interrupted by a mutual friend who had moved to Vancouver and wanted to talk to both of them and so on. Some sort of a program was carried out in between the back chat. A man in Halifax, for example, sang to an orchestral accompaniment in Winnipeg. It is reported that the singer a foreigner of a fairly excitable disposition anyhow, got into quite a state. When the orchestral attack was delayed in the middle of the song he blew up and started to roar into the mike but was restrained, and the orchestra crashed in just in time to cover his panic. The other boys put his collar and coat back on him and gave him a drink and he revived.

This separate wire singled out for special programs to certain receiving stations is a definite advance on the old single wire over which a hook could be put to allow interference with all the programs going on at that time. It is said that once while Sir Henry Thornton was making a speech of some national import an operator, forgotten in a box car in the far north, hooked in suddenly and to the alarm of the listeners, Sir Henry's speech suddenly became a flood of very bitter profanity referring to the indignity and inconvenience of being left at 40 below zero, a thousand miles from anywhere.

When the next Monarch is crowned in Westminster it is very probable we, or our children, will see the whole ceremony occurring on our own little television screen. They'll be in every home and the licence will cost two dollars annually and most of them will be bought on the instalment plan, but everyone will have one. Marvellous, isn't it?

"I WISH you would put more stories in your column, Miss Claire," said the bright boy of the class who had been asked to stay to dinner.

We told him we didn't know any more stories.

"If I tell you some will you put them in right away?"

"No," we said.

"Then I'll tell you some at once. Listen . . . ."

We helped ourself to all the rest of the asparagus and prepared for the worst.

"Did you ever hear of the duck that flew backwards? He didn't give a darn where he was going, but he liked to see where he'd been. . . . and the two rich fleas who inherited a lot of money and bought a dog? . . . and the orchestra leader who, when a fire alarm in the theatre spread panic, picked up his violin and played so that the mad rush for the door was entirely forgotten? The audience was all burned to death."

"Stop," we said, "writing to space as we must, we can take no more." And we meant it.

WHEN you see an indefinite number of sheep in a meadow you probably don't have to think twice to describe them to yourself as a flock. But if they were lions as, we hope, you wisely hurried away, would you know that you had seen a pride of lions?

Group names in English are of a fascinating inconsequence. A group of lions is a "pride," but a group of leopards is a "lepe." We think a lepe of leopards is pretty fine.

A "building" of rooks and a "stand" of bees are pleasant, but not so engaging surely, as a "charm" of goldfinch. Geese moving in a "gaggle" wouldn't alarm anyone but how nerve-racking to meet a "sleuth" of bears, or even a "cete" of badgers.

A "covey" of grouse thrills a sportsman, while a "covert" of coots simply sounds nuts but is quite authentic.

Birds one might think should be content to "flock" and call it a day, but no. You must speak of a "cast" of hawks, a "covey" of lapwings, a "siege" of herons, a "muster" of peacocks—the proud things a "watch" of nightingales, a "wisp" of snipe and a "nide" of pheasants.

If you happen to care for a lot of hogs you are mixed up with a "sounder" of them, and when foxes foregather they are said to move in a "skulk." We met a girl in a "skulk" of foxes only yesterday. Unfortunately we didn't know then it was a "skulk" or we should have felt better about it.

CORONATION stories will probably continue to hang about for some time. This one concerns a smart army officer with a distinguished war record on his way to the garrison parade in honor of George VI. In his fullest dress uniform complete wtih many medals and sword, he was stopped at the front door by his small daughter. "Daddy," she said, "don't go past Mrs. Smith's, go down the other street, please do, the Smith's dog just hates men in uniform. Yesterday he took a great big piece out of the laundryman."

WE DOWNED tools at eleven o'clock of a busy Saturday morning to go see a favorite fairy tale brought to life in Toronto last week. "The Sleeping Beauty" it was, produced by the Junior League in collaboration with Miss Berlin of the University Settlement.

"The Sleeping Beauty" has always seemed to us to have everything. It is a first-class romance of high life with a beautiful heroine, a gallant hero, a touch of the occult, plenty of suspense and a happy ending.

The audience at the morning performance consisted of young Junior League parents, their children, and a few friends. It discounted completely the absurd idea that the modern carefully nurtured infant is blasé or has forsaken the well-trodden ways. The nursery classic was obviously known to them all. The performance of it as a play had for them all the excitement of intense reality. The three green-draped fairies who joined the audience at the first interval were still beings from another world, to be regarded with awe in spite of their momentary tangibility. And when a quiet-voiced young man connected with the production came before the curtain to give a masterly resumé of the first act for the benefit of late comers, his rhetorical "Now you'll all be very quiet for the scene in the Tower, won't you?" was met with a soft little "Yes," "Yes we will" from half a dozen places in the house. A young lady of four went completely to pieces with high emotion over the wickedness of the witch and had to be reassembled in the lobby. A future Big Executive of three announced in no uncertain tones that if "that old woman with the long nails" didn't go away, somebody else could have his seat, and at once.

Everybody, including ourself, adored the slim and lovely yellow-haired Princess—off stage both wife and parent, but just as slim and lovely, and the tall handsome Prince with surely the most beautiful hands in the world who was a great success all round. We seemed to remember seeing "him" at a Coronation party recently looking no more feminine but just as handsome in an evening gown.

Rounding out the cast of Junior League members were children from the Settlement classes, who played the fairies admirably. The scenery was painted by the children's classes at the Art Centre, and the imaginative simplicity and gaiety of the costuming deserves praise in capital letters. Just try and keep us away from further performances of this type.

• •

Mr. and Mrs. Clive Dobell, Miss Addie Bradford and Miss Edith Bradford, who spent the winter in Sherbrooke, Que., are now at their cottage at Lake Massawippi, near North Hatley, where they will remain for the summer.

MRS. KEMP WALDIE, member of the Women's Committee of the Summer Symphony Association. —*Study by Violet Keene.*

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20 LESSONS on the new popular steps by ARTHUR MURRAY—the world's greatest dance instructor

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START NOW to make yourself the best dancer in your crowd . . Clear up your skin . . Have more good times

STEP LIVELY EVERYBODY! Don't miss this big chance to get your copy of Arthur Murray's exciting book. Learn to do the latest steps with ease and assurance! Get his pointers on how to lead, how to follow, how to be a perfect partner! Pictures . . . diagrams make *every step clear.*

LEARN THE COLLEGIATE SWING . . . the Corté Dip . . . The Tango . . . The Shag. All these steps and many more are fully described in this marvelous Arthur Murray dance book . . . 20 lessons . . . 62 photographs . . . 19 diagrams, showing both the man's and girl's part. Get your own copy . . . learn to dance well . . . be popular and go places!

BUY MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS

Here's how to get your copy . . . You CAN'T BUY this Arthur Murray dance book. The *only way* to secure one is by saving labels from the Fleischmann's Yeast Cakes you eat each day. Get one of the free Fleischmann Dance Cards from your grocer. Paste the labels on this card as directed. Send it in—and you get your book!

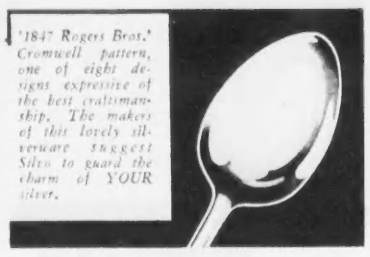
Thousands and thousands of young people know how Fleischmann's fresh Yeast helps to clear up the pimples that often spoil good times during adolescence.

Every girl and boy who is troubled with pimples needs the help Fleischmann's Yeast can give. Just eat 2 cakes daily—a cake about ½ hour before meals, or at bedtime—plain, or in a little water. And—*be sure to save the labels.* Remember—they are the *only way* in which you can get Arthur Murray's grand book. Ask your grocer for a Fleischmann Dance card. Paste your first labels in today!

If your grocer has no dance cards you can still get the book if you paste 60 yeast cake labels on a piece of paper, or just mail them in an envelope, with your name and address. Send your labels to Fleischmann's Yeast, 801 Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal, P.Q. (This offer holds good until August 31, 1937.)

Save the Labels

Ask your Grocer for the Free Fleischmann Dance Card



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Just be sure each member of your family gets two tablespoonfuls every day—and forget the illness caused by constipation. Serve three times daily, in severe cases.

You can also forget pills and drugs that nobody likes to take—and that so often fail unless the dose is constantly increased.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

BERNICE COFFEY, SOCIAL EDITOR

THEIR Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, attended by their Staff, were present at the City of Ottawa Coronation Day Ceremony on Parliament Hill on Wednesday morning, May 12.

His Excellency the Governor-General received the Honourable Members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Members of the Consular Service at Government House on Wednesday morning.

The following ladies and gentlemen were invited to dinner at Government House on Wednesday evening: The Acting Prime Minister, the Hon. Raoul Dandurand; the Hon. the Minister of Japan and Madame Kato; the Hon. the Belgian Minister and Mrs. Farnam; the Charge d'Affaires of France and Mme. de Lageneste; the Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America and Mrs. Palmer; His Grace the Most Rev. J. G. Forbes, Archbishop of Ottawa; His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec; His Grace the Most Rev. J. C. Roper, Archbishop of Ottawa, and Mrs. Roper; His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, the Most Rev. D. T. Owen, and Mrs. Owen; the Rt. Rev. the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and Mrs. M. A. Campbell; the Rt. Rev. the Moderator of the United Church of Canada and Mrs. Peter Bryce; the Charge d'Affaires of the Papal Delegation; the Hon. P. J. A. and Madame Cardin; the Hon. J. C. Elliott; the Hon. W. D. and Mrs. Euler; the Hon. Fernand Rinfret; the Hon. C. G. and Mrs. Power; the Hon. J. L. and Mrs. Ilsley; the Hon. J. E. and Madame Michaud; the Hon. Norman McL. and Mrs. Rogers; the Hon. C. D. and Mrs. Howe; the Hon. J. G. and Mrs. Gardiner; the High Commissioner in Canada for the United Kingdom and Lady Floud; the Rt. Hon. the Chief Justice of Canada and Miss Duff; the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Borden; the Rt. Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Meighen; the Rt. Hon. George P. and Mrs. Graham; the Rt. Hon. Sir George and Lady Perley; the Consul General for the Netherlands and Mrs. Schuurman; the Consul General for Cuba; the Consul General for China and Mrs. Chow; the Consul General for the Argentine Republic and Mme. Cabrera; the Consul General for Poland and Mme. Pawlica; the Royal Italian Consul General and Marchesa Rosso-Longhi; the Acting Consul General for Germany and Frau Granow.

NEWS of Torontonians in Budapest comes in an extract from a letter received from Madame Geza de Kresz who, with her husband, (both of whom are well-known musicians with many friends in Toronto) are now living in the city on the beautiful Danube:

"We had quite a thrill here in Budapest recently welcoming Mrs. Edmund Boyd, her sister Mrs. Matthews and her daughter Mrs. Clarke. It was their first visit here, and as we went sightseeing together we 'barnged into' Mary Pickford over and over again. She seemed to be enjoying herself with her friends as much as we were. Toronto was further represented by Mr. Charles MacInnes and Mr. Hume Blake, and I hope they will tell their friends at home all about their visit to the Esterhazy castle, park and stables, at Tata, near Budapest, where they went one day. It must have been great, but I heard very little of it as that afternoon I was giving a little party for them. Of course there was lots of music—mostly Hungarian—which made conversation difficult (a fact many people know to their sorrow!)"

THE annual banquet of Wellington-Waterloo Alumnae of Alma College, St. Thomas, was held on Monday, May 17, at the Preston Springs. The visiting alumnae were enthusiastic over the entertainment provided by Gertrude Huntley-Greene, distinguished graduate of Alma College, who gave a piano recital. She has just returned from Europe where a series of artistic successes was climaxed by the acclaim of the famous Polish pianist, Paderewski.

EVENTS OF THE COMING WEEK

SATURDAY, MAY 22

Opening of St. John's Convalescent Hospital at Newtonbrook by Their Excellencies the Governor-General of Canada and the Lady Tweedsmuir, to take place at 11 a.m. Guests to be in their seats at 10.45 a.m.

Opening day of the Ontario Jockey Club race meet at Woodbine Park, to which Their Excellencies, the Governor-General of Canada and the Lady Tweedsmuir will drive in state.

MONDAY, MAY 24

Formal opening of all sports facilities at the Seigniory Club, Montebello, Province of Quebec.

TUESDAY, MAY 25

National Garden Scheme—Mr. and Mrs. R. O. McCulloch, "Sorn House," Galt, Ont. Tea. (In the event of rain, the garden will be open on Wednesday, May 26.)

THURSDAY, MAY 27

National Garden Scheme—Riverview Gardens, Toronto, which will include "Purbrook," home of Mrs. Percy Henderson, "Donnybrook," home of F. Barry Hayes, Esq., the Glynwood garden of the Rev. Charles Darling, "Scofton," the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Venables. Tea at "Scofton." (In the event of rain, the gardens will be open on Friday, May 28.)

IN HAPPY MOOD—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Frowde Seagram, on their honeymoon at Belmont Manor, Bermuda. Mrs. Seagram is the former Miss Martha Telfer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Telfer, of Toronto.

MISS MONA MORROW, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Morrow, of Toronto. Miss Morrow has been in London and was presented by Mrs. Massey at the Court of May 6. Before returning to Toronto in September she will spend two months traveling on the Continent.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

MR. AND MRS. CLIFFORD SIFTON, of Toronto, and their daughters, the Misses June and Ann Sifton, as they were about to sail recently from Montreal in the Cunarder "Lancastria".

WINNIPEG

THERE are more May weddings than usual this year, no doubt owing to the Coronation coming this month. A wedding of much interest is that of Miss Marion McEachern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McEachern, to Mr. Charles Featherston Gwyn, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Trevor Gwyn. Mr. and Mrs. D'Alton Coleman are in town and will be guests at this event, and later will dine informally with Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Shaw. Mrs. A. R. Wilkie has arrived to be present at the wedding and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Trevor Gwyn. A number of Mr. "Fen" Gwyn's men friends entertained at a bachelor dinner in his honor at the St. Charles Country Club.

An outstanding event of Coronation Day was the dinner dance given by the members of the Winnipeg Garrison Officers' Mess under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. J. Tupper, Premier John Bracken and Mrs. Bracken, His Worship Mayor Warriner and Mrs. Warriner, and Brigadier J. Lindsay Gordon, officer commanding Military District No. 10. About two hundred attended this event, which was most colorful with the brilliant uniforms of the officers attending and the vivid frocks of the women.

Mrs. D. R. Finkelstein was a bridge hostess last Saturday night in the Vice-regal suite at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, when she entertained about twenty of her women friends. Mr. and Mrs. Culver Riley are expected the end of the present month from Toronto, to attend the Black-Riley wedding of June 5. Mrs. Ronald Riley arrives shortly from Hartford, Conn., for this event also. Mrs. A. D. Durnford is expected to arrive from Montreal next week and will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Harvey Smith.

Miss Betty Riley has chosen the bridesmaids for her wedding which is an event of early June. They will be Mrs. R. D. Mulholland of Montreal, Mrs. David Kilgour, Miss Nancy Riley, Miss Sally Coyne, Miss Betty Joyce and Miss Eleanor Breen. The ushers will be Dr. Lennox Bell, Messrs. Conrad Riley, Searle Leach, Clarence Shepard, David Kilgour. Mr. Fred Anderson will be the best man.

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ENGAGEMENTS

TORONTO

Lumbers-McNeillie — Mr. Leonard George Lumbers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard O. Lumbers, to Miss Frances Gardiner McNeillie, daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. George G. McNeillie.

Hatch-Gurney — Mr. Carr Hatch, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hatch, to Miss Nancy Sutherland Gurney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Holt Gurney.

HAMILTON

Gurney-Rogers — Mr. Edward R. Gurney, son of Mr. Cromwell Gurney of Toronto, to Miss Barbara Grace Rogers, daughter of Mrs. James T. Rogers.

GROSSE POINTE, MICH

Finlayson-Gzowski — Mr. John Mather Finlayson, Jr., of Albany, N.Y., son of Dr. and Mrs. John Mather Finlayson of Detroit, and Miss Marguerite Casimira Gzowski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Gzowski.

WINNIPEG

Black-Riley — Mr. George Montegu Black, son of Mr. and Mrs. Montegu Black, to Miss Jean Elizabeth Riley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Riley.

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TRAVELERS

Sir William Mulock and Mrs. Monk, his sister, have returned to Toronto after a vacation of six weeks in Georgia and South Carolina.

Miss Eldred MacDonald and Mrs. Hillyard Robinson of Toronto, who are in London for the Coronation, were guests at the reception given by Lady Londonderry in honor of the Earl and Countess of Athlone.

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TO PREVENT PEELING APPLY BEFORE AND AFTER EXPOSURE
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Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Fowke, of Oshawa, Ontario, and Chester, Nova Scotia, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Flora Adeline, to Dr. John Van Vliet Nicholls, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Nicholls, of Montreal, the wedding to take place quietly at Gladstone Villa, Oshawa, the latter part of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Sterne, "Buena Vista", Brampton, announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Josephine Elizabeth, to Mr. Homer Adrian Newall, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Newall, Toronto, the marriage to take place at St. Paul's United Church, Brampton, on Saturday, June twenty-sixth.

The original of this petit point embroidery, hand carved Lou's XIV screen is in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. It is typical of the ornate tendencies of 17th century furniture. It has been copied by Lionel Rawlinson.

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She purchased a jar of Stillman's Freckle Cream. Used it nightly. Her ugly embarrassing freckles soon disappeared, leaving her skin clear, soft, smooth and beautiful.

FOR Free BOOKLET **Write — The Stillman Co. Toronto, Ont., Can., Dept. 150**

Stillman's FRECKLE CREAM 69¢

RAMBLING IN THE GARDEN

BY PAUL GREY

TIME is moving on—just look at the date on your calendar! and gardens are not standing still: in fact, they are moving on just as rapidly as is time. And everything in the garden is growing, despite whatever setbacks there may have been in the form of scanty sunshine, excessive rainfall or unseasonable frost. With all the progress there has been, however, it still is not too late for changes in the plan, for additions to the present scheme or even for entirely new garden features. In some cases, of course, it may be too late for seed-planting—but there always are partly-grown plants with which to secure quick and eye-filling results. And, besides, there are potted plants which now are having a tremendous popularity for use on porches, walks, terraces and in gardens, after an old Spanish fashion revived in Florida and California.

Speaking of potted plants, single geraniums of flaming scarlet would create a stunning effect if pot-planted to define the boundary of a flag-paved terrace. By the side of a shallow shadow-pool, too, potted geraniums, whether white, pink, scarlet or crimson, would be equally lovely. Geraniums particularly come to mind in this connection, since no other flower is as genuinely or so generally a favorite. By way of confirmation—haven't you seen geraniums in the meticulously-tended gardens of the highest in the land and, in contrast, seen geraniums gaily blooming in tin-cans perched perilously in slum windows? Surely that proves the democratic, the universal appeal, of geraniums.

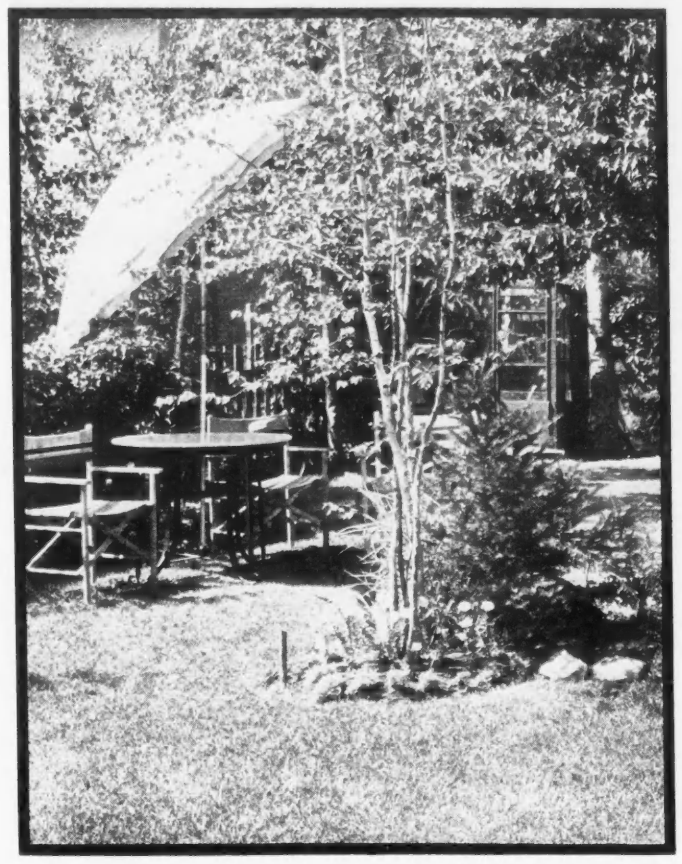
WE GROW flowers for various reasons, apart from their sheer beauty of form and color. There's the matter of fragrance, for instance. In our zeal for special effects we for a time appeared to have forgotten the old habit of planting for scent. Now, fortunately, the sense of smell is competing with the sense of sight, and the up-to-date home-gardener is looking for sweet-scented flowers.

Garden fragrance becomes more marked as daylight fades. One of the most fragrant of flowers is the old-fashioned stock, its perfume always accented after nightfall, and another of wonderful fragrance in the nicotine, both white and red. And here are other fragrant flowers—alyssum, bergamot, candytuft, heliotrope, mignonette, centaurea, scabiosa, carnation, sweet pea, violet, polyanthus, lupinus, wallflower and sweet William.

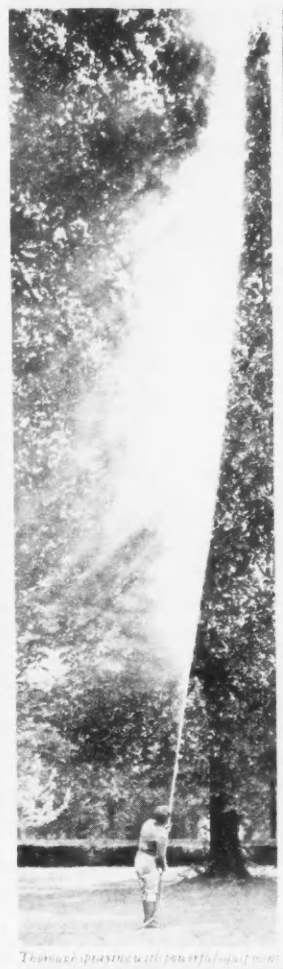
Many home-gardeners are confronted by land that is either totally or partially sunless. Shade, however, does not present a baffling problem; for there are certain flowers that thrive with little or no direct sunshine. Pansies and forget-me-nots do well in shaded locations. And, as for pansies, Cardinal Queen is a very interesting novelty of unique color—cardinal-red, with a suggestion of orange—hitherto not identified with the pansy. Polyanthus and primula, the latter well-suited to rock-gardens, godetia, clarkia, tuberous begonia, auricula, lobelia and viola cornuta usually are satisfactory in locations where strong sunlight is deficient.

Spring is the time to plan and plant for winter bouquets. Had you thought of that? There are a number of plants which, in addition to their attractiveness while in the garden, provide material for effective indoor decoration. The lunaria biennis—none other than the silvery old-time "honesty"—is especially graceful, while for contrast there is the physalis, familiarly known as Chinese lantern, which is robustly orange-red in hue. Globe amaranth, its flowers clover-like in form, can be dried for winter bouquets—which also applies to statice, or sea-lavender, acroclinium and rhodanthe.

There! In our little ramble we have gone from potted flowers to sweet-scented flowers, then from shade-loving flowers to flowers for winter cheer—and for a later ramble we must leave the aquatics, the quick-growing vines and the "last minute" annuals which are so invaluable in beautifying the gardens of summer homes and country places, and useful for city gardens.



IN THIS LOVELY EDMONTON GARDEN fore-sighted planning has resulted in a pleasant intimacy conducive to outdoor living.
Photo: Courtesy Lavina McLeod.



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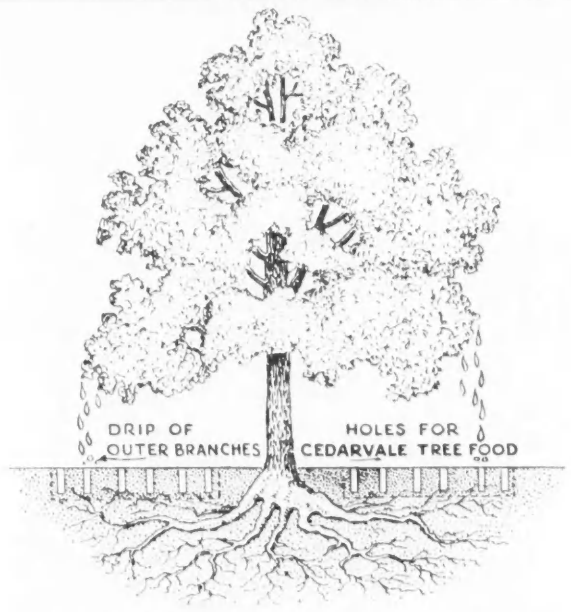

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ROOSEVELT PEACE PLAN

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE prominence which was given last week to the Roosevelt Peace Plan was a perfect example of the journalistic art. For in political importance the new plan transcends all other issues in Canadian politics, both because of its likely effect on Canadian tariff policy, and because of the important role to which it will necessarily assign Canadian statesmen as mediators, interpreters and diplomats. The recent visit of Prime Minister Mackenzie King to Washington, and his present journey to the Imperial Conference, indicate the leading part which the statesmen of this country are now about to play on the stage of world peace.

Although official secrecy still shrouds the details of the plan, it is well known that its chief author and advocate is the Hon. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State. Its objective seems to consist in British and American solidarity as against the belligerent countries of Europe and Asia. It appears to be based on the theory that the chief causes of war in the modern world are the barriers of tariffs. "Break down these tariff walls," says Mr. Hull in effect, "and we shall achieve peace in our time."

While no one in Canada would question the wisdom of Mr. Hull's objective, considerable caution is required about his alleged diagnosis of the causes of war. National and racial animosities are not all economic in their origin. While the true cause of the Great War, for example, still seems obscure, it is safe to say that it was as much political in its origin as economic. The race of armaments is always a contributing cause of war. But above all, what Milton calls "divine philosophy," as corrupted by Hegel and succeeding theorists of the totalitarian state, seems to be at present the chief enemy to world peace. So long as any powerful state in the world affirms and acts on the false doctrine that that state, in international relations, knows no law, there cannot be vital peace. Any peace plan, therefore, based exclusively on tariff eradication is not enough. The causes of war lie deeper.

Toronto, Ont. J. R. STIRRETT.

• •

CANADIAN CRITICS MAKE ME TIRED

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

FOR years, Canadian critics have bemoaned the non-existence of a book that is really typically Canadian.

Along comes Kathleen Strange's "With the West in her Eyes", and what does SATURDAY NIGHT's reviewer say?

After a little faint praise, he advises her that if she is wise, she'll settle back, copy the style of his favorite United States author, and then perhaps she'll turn out a "great" book, instead of merely a "good" one!

What does he mean by "great"?

Here this literary critic has spread before his eyes a convincing portrait of Canada and Canadians, the thing we've all been looking for. What does he do? He cannot find it in his heart to call the creator of such a book anything so dignified as "author" or "writer". "Kathleen is a matchless reporter!"

Its quick-moving style irks him. He advises her to study "the leisurely-paced, unexhausting art of Willa Cather!" I ask you, how can such "a vital pell-mell record of ten years of furious, emotionally-rousing toil" be expressed in largo tempo? With unerring instinct, Mrs. Strange wrote her theme, as she'd lived it, con moto!

Why, oh why, must Canadians always belittle their own literature? How much longer must its creators suffer from the inferiority fixation of its national critics?

One of our best-known writers, who, like many other gifted Canadians has been forced to reside across the border in order to make a living out of his pen, once told me: "The curse of Canadian literature is the schoolteacher frame of mind."

ELIZABETH WINSBY.

Vancouver, B.C.

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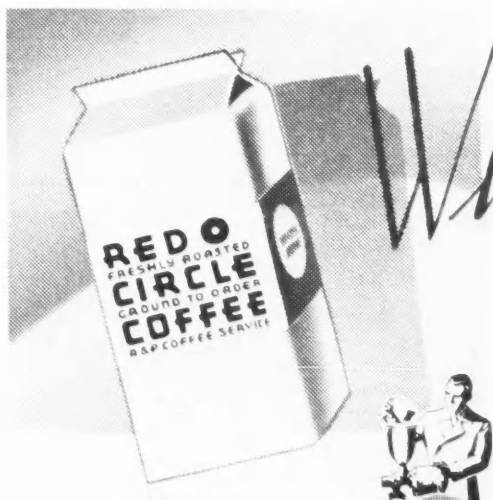

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VIENNA LIVES ONCE MORE

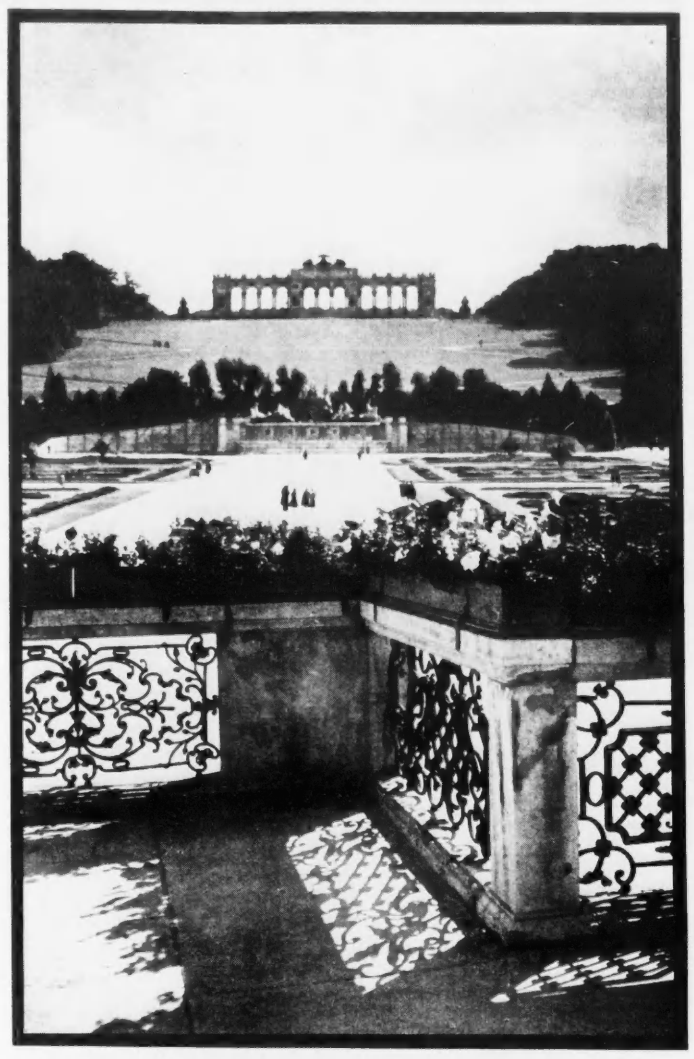
OPERAS, concerts, masked balls, new, smart little bars flourishing along the Ring, old and hallowed haunts resounding to the laughter of nomads from a dozen lands, "dirndl," Paris frocks, old imperial uniforms—Vienna has come into her romantic own once more. It is not easy now for those who knew the Austrian capital in the trying times immediately after the war to realize that this is the same city. Oh, the tree-shaded Ring, the great Baroque palaces, the ancient churches, the grand old Opera House are the same, but the veil of mourning that draped the city then has lifted. It is the old proud imperial Vienna, but with a difference.

Visitors sipping their morning coffee at the Krems, the Heinrich Hof, watching the gentle flow of pedestrian traffic on the Ringstrasse see fewer Hungarian, Czech, Balkan faces than of yore; more Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Italians, Scandinavians pass by, for this Danube capital has ceased to be merely a Central European metropolis. It has become all the world's delight. Everyone is at home here in the intimate little coffee houses, in the famous restaurants, at the opera, the concerts, the tea dances. One need exert oneself but little in order to observe at close range the doings of those whose lives make newspaper headlines. At lunch at the Bristol, a friend greets the Crown Princess of Holland; on Cobenzl Terrace at five o'clock two Indian maharajahs entertain a well-known British sportsman, for, today as yesterday, the East meets the West on the Danube shore; the former King of Spain does nine holes at the International Golf Club; the reigning Queen of Holland dines at Sacher's Restaurant, that time-honored rendezvous of the Hapsburgs which was used so effectively as one of the settings for "Reunion in Vienna."

Poets and statesmen, archdukes and actresses, devotees of the chase, pilgrims of science, crowd the international Ringstrasse hotels, drink rivers of beer in the Rathauskellar, in the deep ancient cellars of the Inner City, sip Wachau wine at Schoenerl, and among them, as is usual in these days, the merriest and most enthusiastic of the visitors are Americans. This is a city after their own hearts and they are especially fond of the night places like "Femina," the "Drei Hussaren," the "Eden Bar," the slick "Kaiser Bar" where swing bands alternate with waltz orchestras.

BUT there is more to Vienna than night life. Austria has always loved the outlander. Entertaining him is one of her dearest preoccupations, but side by side with the glitter of international diversion, the immemorial life of traditional Vienna proceeds, its rhythm but little changed by the passage of the centuries. All visitors slip into it sooner or later. Long idyllic days in the Vienna Woods, dreamy, song-haunted nights in the wine taverns of Grinzing, breathless excitement at the gaming tables of Baden, drifting days on the beautiful blue Danube, lovely ladies trailing draperies across the turf on Derby days, flower covered landaus rolling into the Prater, langsam cups of coffee at Demel's and Gerstners after busy hours in the tempting shops of Kärntner-strasse, "Küss die Hand, Gnadige Frau" from one's waiter in the morning, impressive officers with white kid gloves leaning against the gallery at the opera, heated arguments about Mozart, Strauss waltzes danced in fast time, set your head spinning—such is the Vienna that has always been, will always be. There is no difficulty in discovering it. There is no recipe for concocting it. It is a life to be lived, not a tale to be told.

Even the sight-seeing in Vienna is not arduous. Most of the high spots are within walking distance of the Ringstrasse, the remainder far enough away to make splendid excursions. Durer, Breughel, the Gobelins, are the most spectacular treasures of the National Museums, and the Albertina, but the Hapsburgs and the old aristocracy were persistent and canny collectors. The museums are rich, should be examined carefully, but like all great art collections gradually. No one should miss the private gallery of the Prince of Liechtenstein. The entrance fee is trifling, but appointments must be made in advance. St. Stephan's, seven hundred years old, the landmark of Vienna, in whose catacombs are buried Britannic horsemen of Caesar's favorite legion and St. Charles', the Capuchin Crypt where the Hapsburg emperors rest, are the most interesting churches.



SEAT OF THE HAPSBURGS. The view from the terrace of Schonbrunn Palace. Visitors are now admitted to this famous residence.

—Photo courtesy Austrian State Tourist Department.

THE palaces are legion, but the Hofburg, the former imperial winter residence, dominates them. Its great audience chambers, ballrooms, the apartment used by the Tsar of All the Russias during the momentous Congress of Vienna remain as they were yesterday. In the Secular Treasury one may see such treasures as the Crown of the Holy Roman Empire, the Imperial Crown of Austria, the Crown of the Hohenstaufens, the Crown of the Prince of Transylvania, the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, the sword of Charlemagne, the cradle of Napoleon the Second.

It is worth sacrificing a week-end to see the Sunday morning performance at the Imperial Spanish Riding Academy for the Lippizaner stallions are the most highly trained steeds in the world. In going out to Schoenbrunn, the Imperial summer palace, one makes a romantic pilgrimage in the grand manner, for Schoenbrunn is one of Europe's show places, is the only one of the great palaces open to the public which remains as it was when its imperial masters left it. Napoleon's room, the Million Dollar Room, the Blue and Silver Room of the Abdication, the spartan chamber in which Francis Joseph lived, the ballroom where in 1815 "the Congress danced," the gardens where the young Marie Antoinette played, where Marie Louise once walked, are among the sights of the palace. Here is the courtyard used in "Reunion in Vienna," here the balcony used in "The Smiling Lieutenant"; here are the magnificent coaches which have always been admired by the British Royal Family. Schoenbrunn has, in all, over four hundred rooms and almost one hundred and fifty kitchens.

OUT of the city one rides over a splendid new highway to Klosterneuburg, the great Danube abbey which boasts the barrel of the fassel-rutchen and, more important of course, the gold altar which is the masterpiece of Nicholas of Verdun. Opposite the abbey, on the further bank of the river, towers Kreuzenstein Castle which Johann, Count Wilczek, author of "Gentlemen of Vienna" restored to its original sixteenth-century glory. For those who have seen the "Masque of Kings" and to whom imperial tragedy has a poignant flavor, a stopover at Mayerling in the Vienna Woods will prove worth while. The estate keeper will relate the story of the fateful evening when the Crown Prince Rudolf and Marie Vetsera were found dead in the hunting lodge there. The furniture from the room in which they were found is now in the Sacher Hotel in Vienna.

Vienna's season goes on throughout the year, but is at its best from May on. With May and blossom time in the Wachau, the opera takes on a new lease of life. The Vienna Festival extends from June sixth to the twentieth. To it flock thousands of music lovers from abroad. Knappertsbusch, Walter, Krips, Sabata, Richard Strauss, Martin, will conduct the Philharmonic or the Symphony this season; the works of Wagner, Verdi, Gluck, Rossini, Strauss and Beethoven will be given. The Theatre on the Wien offers a full repertory of operette, without which no Vienna Festival would be true to character. Concerts for the seriously musical, masques, tea dances, balls and sporting events for those who take their culture on the frothy side, make this an ideal season during which to take one's first fling at Austria's unique design for living.

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TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Neale and Miss Betty Neale, of Winnipeg, are sailing shortly from Vancouver to spend the next month or so in Honolulu.

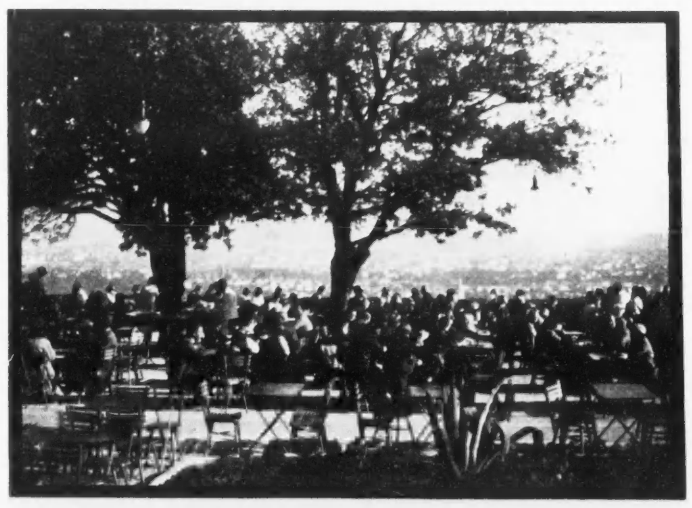
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon F. Macdonnell, of Toronto, who have been travelling in France, Germany and Italy, were in England for the Coronation.

Hon. Mrs. Kenneth Weir and her little daughter, Miss Anne Weir, who were in Ottawa for the Gill-Fauquier wedding, have sailed from New York by the Bremen for England, on their way to their home in Scotland.

Mrs. C. E. L. Porteous and Miss Frances Porteous, who have spent the winter abroad, are sailing for Canada on their return to Montreal the middle of May by the Empress of Australia.

Mrs. Humphrey Drummond-Hay has left Winnipeg for Vancouver where she will be the guest of her parents, Sir George and Lady Bury.

Mrs. Lyman Black who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Montague Anderson in Winnipeg, has left to join Mrs. George Black, M.P., and together they will spend a month in California, later joining Mr. George Black in Dawson City.



GAIETY LIVES AGAIN. The scene from one of the garden terraces overlooking the city of Vienna.

—Photo courtesy Austrian State Tourist Department.

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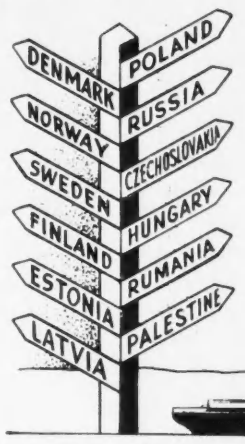

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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

A GOOD Roman Catholic recently presented me with the Centennial Edition of the Presbyterian Cookbook of Houston, Texas. Then he mounted his gift horse and rode away. I was preoccupied at the time, but (even through the fog) thought I caught the white flash of that horse's teeth.

Naturally my bright little face always glows with simple pleasure at the gift of a cookbook. Other girls have to fight off compromising presents, so they say, from the day they first learn that mascara isn't medicine, but not I. My earliest photograph depicts an infant of considerable personality and no teeth, clasping a book to her tummy. I have every reason to believe it was the photographer's cookbook. Mother used often to tell me it was a present from Mr. Topley (Specialist in Personality Photographs of the Young) presented in order to quell the horrid row I made when they tried to get it away from me after my little brothers had been "shot" in their sailor suits.

But to return to Texas. The Ladies' Association of the First Presbyterian Church has "written its history in noble deeds upon the hearts and in the lives of men." I have this on the authority of the preface to their cookbook. They are sending out this book—again I quote—believing that it will not only bring comfort and happiness into many homes, but will help to make possible the building of a hospital unit.

WELL, I have heard it said that if you can believe in predestination you can believe anything. Anyhow I hope the good ladies go on with the hospital unit. You never can tell when you'll need hospital attention. On page 161 there is a recipe for a lemon jelly cake that brought the very matter up in this little home only last week. "Try this," I said to the staff brightly when that devilish "what sort of cake would you like for Sunday, Madam?" came up for the 127th time this year. "Sorry Madam, but I can't *get* 2½ cups of flour into this batter, it just won't *go*," was the first snag. I cut the flour in half. "Do you think 1 teaspoon of baking powder will *work?*" was the next. I thought it might with half the flour so we left that. "This filling has been cooking for 35 minutes and it's still like water Madam,—shall I try a bit more than a *teaspoonful* of flour?" I thought we might as well. Before assembling the thing it was presented to me for a last inspection (by this time I had gone to bed). "The layers are very thin, but it's got holes in it underneath, maybe it's lighter than it looks," said the staff hopefully. "But not lighter than it feels, I fancy; don't drop it on your foot and break your instep on the way downstairs," said I, dismissing the whole subject.

"I say, where did we get that cake?" said the prep school member the next day. "It made my jaws bounce but it was all I could find and I ate a huge slab of it. I feel terrible." "That's made from a Texas cookbook—you must have got a bit of the binding," I said coldly. "Go and lie down with a soothing hot water bottle, you can digest anything."

Of course I'm unjust in writing off a cookbook because the first recipe I try in it is a betrayal of trust. There is a whole chapter in the Ladies' Association Cook Book on *Pies* that looks to me pretty swell—but there, I don't like pies so I scarcely ever write about them or practice their art. Maybe I'll turn over a new leaf and become pie-passionate one of these days, but don't count on it.

The following is the only pie recipe I've collected in years. It came to me from my beautiful dark neighbor on the hill in the country—she who made "those cheese things" I published some time ago, and if you've not cut out *that* recipe you're out of luck, that's all. I like this, it sounds so crazy, but the dark lady says it's simply swell.

GRAHAM WAFER CREAM PIE

The Crust

16 Graham wafers
2 teaspoons flour
½ cup melted butter
½ cup fruit sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon.

Mix all together. Pack into a pie dish (with your fingers) to make a bottom crust. Cook a few minutes in the oven to solidify it, then chill.

The Filling

½ cup scalding milk
2 egg yolks slightly beaten
2½ tablespoons sugar
Pinch of salt
1½ teaspoons gelatine, soaked in 2 tablespoons cold water
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup cream, whipped stiff
2 egg whites beaten stiff.

Cook milk, egg yolks, sugar and salt in double boiler 5 minutes, add soaked gelatine, stir till thoroughly dissolved, cool, add vanilla, fold in egg whites and whipped cream, fill crust, chill, and serve when set like custard.

I think we shall have no continuity in the column this week. Tired of continuity.

You faithful readers of this Journal will remember our "Lady Gay." Perhaps you did not know she once published a cookbook. Alas, the only copy of it I know belongs to a friend who let me pore over it once and then took it firmly home with her to Nova Scotia. The meanie. But I copied out this—and this is the season to try it. If you've never tasted dandelion wine you probably won't be interested, but if you have, as I once did in Nova Scotia, you will remember that it's the nearest thing to champagne you can make at home, a clear pale amber wine that's really perfectly delicious.

LADY GAY'S DANDELION WINE

4 quarts of dandelion flowers—(Blossoms only)

Cover with 1 gallon of water, boil and strain off the liquid. When it has got lukewarm add the juice and sliced rind of 6 lemons, 4 lbs. white sugar, and 1½ yeast cakes. Let it stand in a crock about 10 days, or until it has done working, then strain through cheese cloth, bottle and seal.

This is said to clear the blood. Ask your doctor. Watch his face.

The Maple Leaf Forever and everything should be in every patriot's mind just now, why not maple sugar in her tummy? This is from French Canada.

MAPLE SUGAR MACAROONS

4 egg whites
¾ cup shaved maple sugar
1 tablespoon flour
2 cups cocoanut.

Whip egg whites very stiff, adding sugar gradually, then add flour and cocoanut. Drop by spoonsful on a buttered cookie sheet and cook in a moderate oven.

With all the advantages of knowing me (advt.) readers of this paper are now to have the advantage of reading what Miss Joan Abbott says about tinned food. Miss Abbott is well known to readers as a practical dietitian. (Well, they're not all so darn practical.) We'll finish this column with one of her own recipes that I like myself.

ASPARAGUS RAREBIT

1 large tin of asparagus tips.

(Heat in tin, after punching a hole in the top and setting it in boiling water, and heat slowly.) Meanwhile, melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a double boiler, add 3 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper. Blend well. Then add 2 cups of liquid using liquid from the asparagus and making it up to 2 cups with milk. Stir until thick. Cook 5 minutes. Butter crackers or toast and crisp in the oven. Place asparagus tips on each, cover with sauce, and sprinkle generously with grated cheese. Brown cheese under quick grill, serve at once.

IN MAGNIFICENT VIENNA. The world-famous Belvedere Palace.
—Photo courtesy Austrian State Tourist Department.

• •

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Hugh Fleming, who has been spending a short time in England with her son-in-law and daughter Lord and Lady Hardinge, will sail for Canada at the end of the month.

Sir Henry and Lady Drayton have returned from the South, and are now staying at the Park Plaza Hotel, Toronto.

Mrs. Aileen Elliot and Miss Violet Elliot have arrived in Toronto from New Brunswick to spend a month with Major-General and Mrs. Cawthra-Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Seagram have returned to Toronto after spending their honeymoon in New York, Nassau and Bermuda, and are in their new home. Mrs. Seagram was formerly Miss Martha Telfer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Retford have returned to Montreal by the Aurania from a visit in England.

Mrs. G. Ross Robertson has left Montreal for her cottage at Como, where she will spend the summer.

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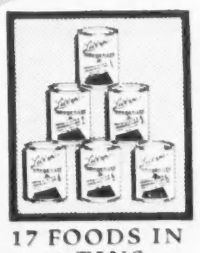

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6 Soup—vegetables chicken livers, barley.

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THE CUP FINAL. H.M. the King, shaking hands with the Sunderland players before the match with Preston, at Wembley Stadium.

—London Letter BY P. O'D.

WALK TO WEMBLEY

May 3rd, 1937

LONDON is discovering that places even as much as a mile away can be reached on foot. This is a new discovery for London, which has hitherto been in the habit of jumping on a 'bus to go anywhere at all. Now there are no 'buses, and London is learning to walk. London may even be learning to like it.

How long the 'busmen will stay out on strike, no one can say. The Court of Enquiry has just started its work, and that will probably take four or five days. Even then there is no assurance that the men will accept its decisions. But perhaps a week of idleness and reflection, however heated, will bring them to a more reasonable frame of mind.

In the meantime, they are getting a bad Press, and public opinion is strongly against them. A strike during the Coronation was bad enough. But actually to walk out on Cup Final Day—that is regarded as hitting well below the public belt. There are things that are just not done, never, nohow, and by no means.

How very odd the streets look, without the big, red, double-decker buses barging majestically along them! And how odd they sound, too, with those millions of marching and shuffling and tripping feet! It is a sound that must bring back to the ears of elderly persons echoes of Victorian days, when it was still possible to walk to work. And people really did.

IN SPITE of the bus strike and the added difficulty of getting to Wembley, the big Stadium there was packed as tight as ever for the Cup Final. It is almost the chief event of the English sporting year, always excepting the Derby, of course, and nearly 100,000 people were there to see it. Among them were the King and Queen.

King George V was a great "soccer fan," and King George VI is carrying on the same royal tradition. He got a wonderful reception, as he walked out on the field to shake hands with the rival teams, as his father always did. The only bigger cheer possibly was the one that was raised as the Queen presented the Cup to the Captain of Sunderland.

Altogether, it was a great show, though perhaps not a great match. Cup Final matches seldom are. The occasion is too important and impressive, and players are apt to be nervous. But the football was quite up to the average of such events. And everything else was perfect, including the weather.

Incidentally, the present Football Cup is the third. The first was bought at cost £25, which probably seemed a lot in those days, back in 1871. Fifteen clubs were in the competition for it, of which no less than thirteen belonged to London. Now, poor old London hardly ever has a look-in. This year again the Cup has gone North.

That first Cup was stolen in 1895 from a shop-window in Birmingham, where it was on display after Aston Villa had won it. The second Cup was presented in 1911 to Lord Kinnaird, to mark his twenty-first anniversary as President of the Football Association. The present Cup is the third. I don't know what precautions are taken to guard it, but it would certainly be a brave burglar who would try to steal it.

ANOTHER important event of last week was the opening of the Royal Academy's annual show. Just how important it is to Art, is perhaps a little doubtful—ears "meet," in fact, but it certainly is important to Society. The private view is always taken to mark the official opening of the Season. And Society was there en masse, and in its very best clothes, to honor the occasion. They may even have looked at the pictures.

Art critics are stern fellows, especially about Academy shows, and this year they are sterner than ever. Poor show, they tell us, competent, but undistinguished and dull. Same old painters, same old stuff. The usual slick portraits by Brockhurst and Simon Elwes and the other fashionable performers in that line. The usual sumptuous horses by Munnings, so smooth, so shining, so very well fed. The usual allegorical semi-nudes. The usual slices of low life.

I haven't seen the show yet; it is only today being opened to the public—but I feel it quite safe to say that it is a lot better than the critics admit. It always is. The critics will insist on trying to make it an expression of the artistic tendencies and developments of our time. That is why they are always being disgusted by it.

As a matter of fact, the Royal Academy show is just exactly that—a show. It is one of the popular institutions of the social year, a cut or two above the Cup Final, for instance, but intended to appeal to a wide public interested in pictures, and not merely to the aesthetic few, who may regard themselves as the trustees for posterity. As an entertainment the Royal Academy is near is always worth the price of admission. This year's show is probably no exception.

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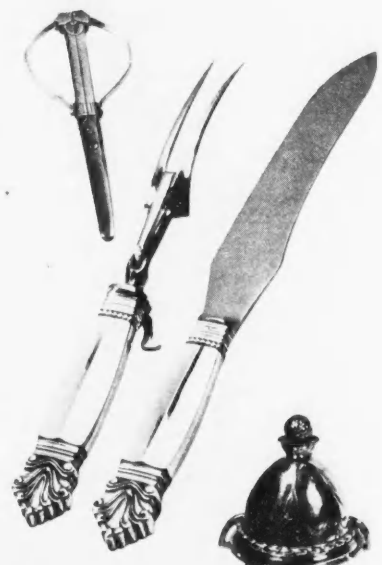

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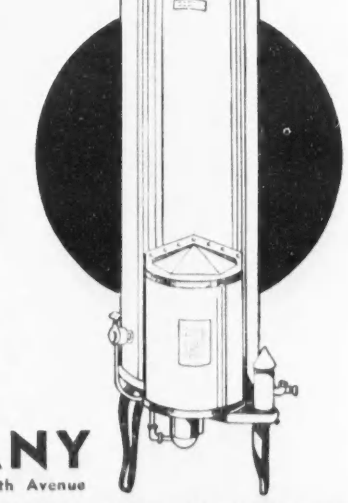

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SECTION III

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS • FINANCE • GOLD & DROSS • INSURANCE • THE MARKET

Safety for the Investor — TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 22, 1937 — *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

QUEBEC TO DUPLICATE ONTARIO HYDRO SYSTEM?

New Legislation Provides for Publicly-Owned Power as Well as for Control of Private Companies—Nine Great Systems Representing Over $600 Millions Affected

BY WILLIAM WESTON

NINE great power systems with assets totalling over $600 millions, the securities of which are found in nearly every important investment fund, are threatened by measures which have just been adopted by the legislature of the Province of Quebec. They provide for control of the existing systems, and for the development of a publicly-owned hydro which will at the same time compete with them. It is well known that such competition results ultimately in the elimination of one or the other. Which will it be in Quebec?

If Ontario's experience can be taken as a guide, then we may look for the eventual absorption of the great Quebec corporations by the new "National Electricity Syndicate." The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario has developed power, has supervised a vast system of distribution by municipalities, and in the course of taking over existing systems has fallen heir to electric railways and other allied enterprises. It is one of the largest public ownership experiments in the world; the term "experiment" is justified because the Ontario hydro has not yet faced the greatest of all trials—that of competition from some entirely new invention or development. Most of Canada's early canal works were rendered valueless when the railways were built. The railways themselves now have their backs to the wall in the struggle against motor traffic. The status of the gas industry was entirely changed through expansion in electricity. Who can foretell what sources may be tapped for light or power in the future? The Ontario Hydro has been wise enough to build up depreciation reserves, but it has scarcely contemplated early obsolescence or replacement. When the Commission some years ago contracted for the purchase of large blocks of additional power, which subsequently proved to be in excess of requirements, the contracts were repudiated. From this we may fairly conclude that the cost of a major crisis might by the same kind of logic be transferred to the shoulders of those who held securities connected in any way with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

IN REGARD to Quebec we must at the very least face the fact that the long era of corporation security is at an end. The political arena is now opened to a battle between public and private ownership, with the power plants and distribution systems of the province as the spoils. The fact that the Ontario Commission was started relatively early in the history of electric power expansion, while the Quebec scheme finds private corporations already in the saddle, does not affect the final result in the slightest. It merely means that the struggle is likely to be bitter and prolonged, and that investors have all the more to lose. While if they should emerge victorious, there would be all the more likelihood of a loss being incurred by the government itself.

The size of the stake is roughly indicated by the following summary of total assets of nine great producing and distributing corporations, round figures being given from recent balance sheets:

Beauharnois	877,000,000
Gatineau Power	85,000,000
MacLaren Quebec Power	18,000,000
Montreal Light, Heat & Power and its subsidiaries	190,000,000
Ottawa Valley Power	10,000,000
Quebec Power	30,000,000
Saguenay Power	70,000,000
Shawinigan Water & Power	176,000,000
Southern Canada Power	25,000,000

While some investors are content to think that "it can never happen in Quebec" there are many who view the prospect with some concern. The effects are evident in the depressed prices of most of the securities. In the face of the general market advance which featured 1936 and also 1937 up to early March, stocks of the Quebec power and other utilities failed to gain ground, or actually declined. The following compares recent prices with 1936 highs for several issues:

(Continued on Page 28)

THE OUTLAW

WE MUST HAVE IMMIGRATION!

Canada Needs Increased Population—Closed Door Policy Dangerous as Well as Economically Unsound

BY E. NEWTON-WHITE

THE Clans of Empire have gathered over in Old London and dispersed again to their own territories. They have been where humanity is thickly crowded, and some of them return to countries where people are very thinly scattered indeed.

Canadians for instance. City people may not notice it so much; at an intersection in the rush hours, say; but census figures tell the tale. There is a big difference between three people per square mile and more than four hundred. The great population movement of Empire development met with heavy going a few years ago and, coming to a standstill far short of its destination, remains stalled there when, according to many people of the Inner and Outer Domains, every signal says it should be on its way again; fast. Why?

Remembering the city concentrations, Canada's three people or thereabouts per square mile means that there are some decidedly vacant spaces in Canada. These emptinesses we seem always to have held in mixed regard. In history they were variously seen as barrens and wilderness or as unbroken fertile soils and endless valuable forests. It depended a lot on whether you were a fur trader or a rancher or some other knocker of exploration and settlement, or a colonizer or promoter or some other booster trying to further these.

Just now, and among ourselves, the vacant spaces are places to conjure with. In their mysterious depths lie the "illimitable" resources, "scarcely scratched," of popular fancy and speechmaking; great stores of minerals, forests, soil fertility and power. Some of which is true.

But some of us are very touchy about other people noticing these things. Let a visitor or any outsider remark on all the spare room we have and how many people we ought to have in it, we change the subject with haste.

Of course we have a lot of resources and a large area; but population is not a simple multiplication sum of so many square miles, so many people per mile, therefore so many tens or hundreds of millions, or whatever was the rash one's suggestion. (Canadians were busy doing those kind of sums, though, back in landboom days.) Those blank spaces the said outsider has in mind are mostly waste or inaccessible or water or ice. Anyway, with all our resources, look at our unemployment and our relief bill. As for new people, we have no means of keeping them until they could support themselves, and when they could do that there would be no market for their produce. And so on. A little of which is true.

ONLY the two tales as told simply don't agree. Either the resources are no more than big enough for the present little population and its natural increase, which seems absurd, or there is room and opportunity for a lot of new people. Be sure that the overcrowded nations know which is right!

Long exposure to the arts of modern advertising may have hardened us to superlatives, and perhaps we don't really believe that our resources are illimitable or anything like that; and we are beginning to realize that some of them have suffered severely by misuse and waste. Yet still they are very great, and supposing a definite cash value could be set on the total of the unused national resources, the share of each Canadian would likely place him in the richest class of similar owners in the world.

Of course, by the same method of reckoning, the aboriginal Indians of North America were each and all multi-millionaires. Things don't work out that way, however; if they did there would be a reasonable objection to multiplying the Canadian population by two or ten, because the present citizen's share of his country's wealth would then be halved or decimated. And something happened to the Indian; of which more later.

Actually, so the economists tell us, the untapped resources are valueless until put to use, and have their highest value only when they are put to full and careful use and management for the good of the greatest number of people.

Away from Canada, there evidently are people who see two kinds of vacant spaces here; those which show on the map and those which must be in the heads of Canadians because they are not doing anything about it. Referring to the map only; what are these vacant spaces and what may they mean in terms of population? Our terms and other people's terms!

THE total Canadian land area is something over two billion acres; otherwise it is a little smaller than Europe and a little larger than the United States. It is also nearly a third of the whole British Empire.

But area alone does not mean so much. Only one quarter of the total land surface is fit for farming—after all the most important business in the world; the non-arable three quarters being made up of arctic, subarctic, mountain, bare rock, swamp and other soils. Yet so big is the country that there still is left 361 million acres of farming land.

That is a lot of land; larger than all France,

(Continued on Page 23)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating reversal of this movement.

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices was confirmed as downward in early April, when the market, as reflected by both the Dow-Jones Railroad and Industrial averages, broke below the support points established on the March 22 setback.

A BUYING SPOT? On its break of Thursday, the market again ran into strong resistance at around the level where support was met on the decline of late April. In the present instance the Dow-Jones Industrial average broke below the April 28 close, whereas the Rail average stopped somewhat above its similar figure. Inasmuch as THE TWO AVERAGES MUST JOINTLY PENETRATE A FORMER RESISTANCE POINT to give validity to the movement, it may therefore be said that up to May 15 close, the market's support point of April 28 was still holding.

If the market, without further weakness, should now move above its rally top of early May, as would be indicated by closes in both the Rail and Industrial averages at or above 61.61 and 177.31, respectively, it would signal a rally to the 182-186 level on the Industrial average, and possibly the beginning of a run to new high levels for the year. On the other hand, breaking by the Rail average of its April 28 support point, as would be indicated by a close in this average at or below 55.60, accompanied by continued weakness in the Industrial average, would reconfirm the downward trend and call for further weakness.

(Continued on Page 26)

P. M. R.'s Column

OCCUPYING the world spotlight at the moment is the Imperial Economic Conference. While a British Empire family party, it is of especial interest to the rest of the world because it is possible it may lead to, amongst other things, a Great Britain-United States trade agreement that will give the world a lead toward the wiping out of international trade barriers and thus reduce international discord and the economic pressure to war. The United States is not, of course, a direct participant in the conference, but recently-communicated U.S. views regarding a trade agreement with Britain are an important basis of conference discussions. Trade conditions and trends in Britain and the United States exert so strong an influence on those of other countries that the reaching of an agreement making for freer trade between the two countries—including, presumably, a co-operative monetary policy—should be an event of great significance for the whole world. And the fact that figures of the first year's operation of the Canada-United States trade treaty show that both parties have benefited from it (the United States, incidentally, more than Canada) should help toward the reaching of an agreement in the present case.

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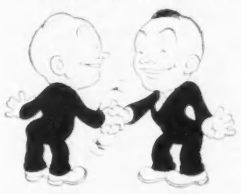
IF THE business world believed that progress in world recovery was going to be orderly, and not the artificial product of inflationary influences and spending for re-armament, there would be no holding it back. In other words, what is needed is confidence in the future. Great Britain and the United States, working wholeheartedly together, could do a very great deal to establish that confidence. True, the business stimulus now provided by inflationary and armament spending would be eliminated or reduced, but that would necessarily take time and it would be replaced by confidence in a soundly based prosperity. True, also, an enormous base for further credit and currency expansion has been created, throughout the world and particularly in the United States, but a Great Britain and United States working in unison to control the situation could certainly do much.



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FEAR that the recent severe market recession heralded the approach of another major depression has now largely disappeared, and it is generally believed to have been a normal "secondary" reaction having no relation to the long-term business and market trends, and due only to temporary factors. Standard Statistics, for example, says that "From a business standpoint, nothing has as yet developed to indicate that a major curtailment of activity in the major industries is impending, or that a cyclical peak for business as a whole has been attained. To the contrary, careful analysis of the governing factors in the present outlook indicates that there is still room for important expansion in various consumers' goods and capital goods industries, and that the long-term trend of purchasing power is still upward." This is a representative opinion, in line with that of other authorities, and should mean that buying opportunities exist in the stock market (assuming that the recession has spent itself, which perhaps it hasn't). Business activity and the volume of industrial production have been holding up very well in this country and the United States, and though the usual summer recession is looked for this year, it is not expected to be excessive, and thereafter good business conditions are prophesied.

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AS REGARDS the possibility of some United States action on gold that would be harmful to our gold mining industry, students of the situation are almost unanimous in agreeing that a U.S. reduction of the price of gold is not likely, because of the severe repercussions such a step would be likely to have in other directions. And the need for such action (at least as far as checking speculative excesses is concerned) would appear to be reduced by the sobering influence of the recent sharp market decline. Thus gold stocks, too, may be a buy now. But it may be well to remember that there is still uneasiness in important and well-informed quarters about the future of gold. The Bank for International Settlements, in a recent report, says that world gold production (last year 35,000,000 oz.) will probably soon touch 40,000,000 oz., twice the 1929 figure, while industrial use of gold since the latter year has declined sharply.

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THE Bank for International Settlements (Basle, Switzerland) says that the United States and Britain will "presumably continue to be faced with the task of absorbing large and increasing amounts of new gold, and the continuation of the policy of sterilization will involve them in ever increasing expenses." The government of South Africa, the world's largest gold producer, thought seriously enough of the gold outlook to send its Finance Minister to London to see what could be done to make gold's future safer. General Smuts, acting Premier of South Africa, spoke of the "new dangers emerging for gold." So that though gold stocks appear to be in a buying range, the path of wisdom may still lie in the direction of caution.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

CANADIAN DREDGE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

It has been suggested to me by a friend who is in the marine business that the common stock of Canadian Dredge and Dock Company would be a good current buy. I have never had any of this stock and I know very little about the company, its business or financial record, so I am coming to you for help. Will you be good enough to let me have such information as may be available together with your opinion. Is there any particular reason just now as to why the stock should be attractive?

—S. D. L., Port Arthur, Ont.

I agree with the recommendation made by your marine friend. What I think he has in mind particularly at the present time is the program of development of the St. Lawrence River, recently set forth in the report of the engineers of the Department of Transport. It remains to be seen whether or not the Government will approve the scheme, which entails the expenditure of nearly $15,000,000, but I think there is no doubt but that important works will be undertaken, at least in part. It is also certain that Canadian Dredge, as one of the leading companies engaged in this type of marine activities, will obtain a generous proportion of any contracts let. This prospect, coupled with the fact that earnings are already running at satisfactory levels, does lend attraction to the stock.

Dredge's earnings have been somewhat erratic in recent years but the excellent record achieved in the year ended January 31, 1936 enabled not only a generous dividend policy to be pursued, but built up as well, a very satisfactory financial position. The company has now changed the date of the close of its fiscal year and in the eleven months to December 31, 1936 earned $2.12 per share on its capital stock outstanding, as against $5.01 in the twelve months to January 31, 1936. In 1935, 76 cents was earned; in 1934, 51 cents; in 1933, $3.54; in 1932, $1.60; in 1931, $3.74; in 1930, $4.13 and in 1929, $6.75. Dividend distribution has naturally followed the earnings trend; in 1932 there was no distribution, in 1933 $1; in 1934, 50 cents. In recent years the stock has been on the basis of two semi-annual dividends of $1 each, together with an extra of $1. The strong financial position, detailed below, enabled continuation of this rate, even though not covered by earnings last year.

The company's last balance sheet shows total current assets of $857,842, including cash of $123,879, Dominion bonds of $239,775 and call loans of $300,000 against total current liabilities of only $46,186. Profit and loss surplus stood at $859,325 as against $955,016 at the close of the previous period, the decline being occasioned by the deduction for dividend purposes as outlined above. You can see that the company is in splendid position to finance any expenditures which might be required in connection with large new contracts; in the meantime I understand that all plant has been maintained in first class condition.

The company entered the present fiscal period with signed contracts in hand for work amounting to more than $1,000,000 and I believe that several important additional works have been secured since that time. There is every prospect, therefore, of 1937 proving a satisfactorily profitable year and there is the additional probability of very large volume in connection with the St. Lawrence plan. At current levels of 40, if continuation of the $1 extra is assumed, the yield would be 7.5 per cent. Given a settled market and no further major upsets, the stock could be expected to appreciate to reduce this figure perceptibly.

PRESSED METALS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A friend of mine who is in the financial business has recommended to me the common stock of Pressed Metals of America as a good current buy. I confess that I don't know anything about this company except that it is apparently a maker of parts for the automobile industry. Would you be good enough to supply me with some general information, together with any current news which you may have, and let me have your opinion on buying. What do you think of the future of this company?

J. L. T., Montreal, Que.

Pressed Metals common would appear to be currently attractive. All news concerning the company continues to be exceedingly favorable; the most recent official report indicated that sales for the first four months of the current year were $1,386,412 as against $761,571 in the corresponding period of 1936, or an increase of 82 per cent. Net results are not available but should show practically a large increase. The stock is now on a dividend basis of 50 cents quarterly and earnings are apparently covering distribution by a satisfactory margin. The general outlook is bright.

You are quite right that Pressed Metals, originally a supplier of metal products for the building trade, is now directly identified with the automotive industry. Its patented spring shackle is now standard equipment on most leading makes of cars and it produces other automotive parts as well. Its success, therefore, is directly dependent upon the sales of the motor car manufacturers and these are currently enjoying their best year since the depression. Last year Pressed Metals doubled the floor space of its plant and installed additional machinery to care for the demand. The strikes which afflicted the motor manufacturers did not adversely affect the company; the interlude, as a matter of fact, enabled a considerable amount of catching up on orders ahead. As to the long term future, this would appear to be bright; I have previously pointed out that some new invention might replace the company's principal product, but in such an event it is more than likely that it would adapt itself as a producer.

Last year the company reported earnings of $2.58 per share on 124,288 shares of capital stock of no par value, as against $1.88 on 112,989 shares in 1935, the additional shares being sold during the year to shareholders, in order to finance the plant expansion required. In 1934 per share earnings were 81 cents; in 1933, 32 cents; in 1932, 1931 and 1930 deficits were reported. During 1936 the company distributed dividends amounting to $2.12½ per share, the amounts having been increased through extras and the raising of the regular rate, from the inauguration of distribution in October of 1935. Should the current gains be extended throughout the whole year, further extras can be expected on account of 1937 earnings.

The last balance sheet reflects the expansion which took place in 1936. Total current assets stand at $820,944 including cash of $94,365 and marketable securities of $34,629. Both receivables and inventory show a share rise as against the figures of the previous year and current liabilities stand at $574,088, including a bank loan of $100,000. Net working capital at $246,856 shows a decline from $304,085 at the close of the previous year. The general position, having regard to the type of customer the company serves, can be regarded as quite satisfactory. In all probability, 1937 should mark up record earnings for the company, and these, in turn, should be passed along to shareholders.

SUDBURY BASIN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Your paper has carried some very fine reports on Sudbury Basin Mines. Do you have official information as to if and when its own property may be opened?

—G. M. Kitchener, Ont.

I understand that no serious consideration has as yet been given by the directors of Sudbury Basin Mines toward the reopening of its copper-zinc-lead property at Vermillion Lake, Fairbanks township, Sudbury. This holding comprises 2,000 acres and extensive diamond drilling was carried out some years ago. The property covers 4½ miles in length but exploration at that time was confined to a section about 1½ miles in length. The drilling indicated a length of 1,200 feet of which 525 feet on the eastern end was definitely outlined as an ore zone, and 425 feet on the western end returned results that showed ore possibilities. There was not enough work done on the intervening ground to definitely indicate an ore zone. If operations are resumed a heavy expenditure would be entailed and it would take a year or so to develop and equip the property. The treasury, however, is such that the company would not be worried about the matter of financing. Despite the recent decline in the market it is calculated that current assets are in excess of $12,000,000 or better than $7 for each share outstanding.

ATHONA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Could you advise me as to the possibilities in Athona Gold Mines as an investment?

—N. E., Hamilton, Ont.

Athona Mines (1937) Limited shares, while not in the investment class, offer possibilities as a speculation. The company recently entered into financing arrangements which was to immediately place $330,000 in the treasury and provide an additional $650,000, if all the options are taken up. Athona Mines has well-located holdings in the North-West Territories and at Lake Athabasca ore valued at close to $2,500,000 has been indicated to the 125-foot level. With the delivery of new equipment next month, the No. 1 shaft is to be deepened and two more levels established at 250 and 375 feet, and work will then be directed to the opening up of the east zone where higher values have been secured in drifting and drilling.

Properties which Athona holds are three groups in the Great Bear Lake area, N.W.T.; two groups comprising 867 acres in Goldfields area, Athabasca; 500,000 shares in Fondulac Mining Corporation; 1,000,000 shares in Goldcrest Mines, which company owns 500,000 of Fondulac Mining Corporation and holds two groups of claims in the Norite Bay section, Lake Athabasca, a group of claims in the Little Long Lac area, Ontario; 2,000 shares in Northern Canada Development and Holdings, Limited, (holding water power rights in the Goldfields area.)

TECK-HUGHES AND LAMAQUE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am dependent on my income from investments and have several hundred shares of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines. These were bought at a much higher figure than they have sold at for a long time. I have been advised to sell and take the heavy loss. The reason given is that the mine is about played out. Will you kindly give me information and advice?

G. H. B., Carleton Place, Ont.

While Teck-Hughes Gold Mines is approaching the end of its productive life in the Kirkland Lake camp, it has a rapidly growing offspring in Lamaque Gold Mines, in Northwestern Quebec, which shows promise of becoming even a greater mine than its famous parent. This property gives every indication of developing into an asset of outstanding importance which should in a few years be returning handsome dividends. Teck-Hughes holds 2,124,000 shares of the stock, which today has a market value of almost $16,000,000. It holds $2,000,000 first mortgage bonds paying five per cent., and $250,000 has been paid off this amount. The bonds mature February 1, 1941, but with the increase in mill capacity planned for this year, it is anticipated that profits will permit of paying off the bonds in full well ahead of maturity. In the first year of production Lamaque showed a net

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

THE fertilizer industry of Canada consists of about a score of plants engaged in the manufacture of fertilizer materials and a somewhat larger number which produce mixed fertilizers. Sulphate of ammonia, ammonium phosphate, superphosphate, cyanamide and organics are the leading fertilizer materials produced in the Dominion. Potash is the one major plant food which is neither indigenous to nor manufactured in this country. Sulphate of ammonia is mainly a by-product of the smelting and gas industries; it is manufactured in eight plants distributed from Atlantic to Pacific. The only ammonium phosphate plant is that of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company Limited at Trail, B.C. Large quantities of superphosphate are manufactured by this company and also by Canadian Industries Limited, which latter has three plants engaged in the making of this product. Canada has the only cyanamide plant on this continent and the largest in the world; it is situated at Niagara Falls, Ontario, and has an estimated capacity of 350,000 tons per annum.

Investment Service for Subscribers

(1) Paid-in-advance mail subscribers only are entitled to the investment service described below on the following basis:

(a) The subscriber's yellow address label should be detached from the front page and accompany the letter of inquiry.

(b) A stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed.

(c) No inquiries will be answered by telephone or telegraph.

(2) Subscribers are entitled to information or advice on one company or one security every month. For information or advice on each additional company or security please remit in advance 50c for each such additional inquiry.

(3) Alternatively subscribers may obtain a list of bonds and stocks suitable for investment subject to the stipulation that the subscriber will make his own selection. Subscribers may also obtain a list of reliable firms furnishing investment information, counsel or advice. SATURDAY NIGHT will accept no responsibility either for the disposition of the subscriber's funds in securities it recommends or securities bought on the advice of any outside investment counsel.

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Dividend Notices

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 201

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st May 1937 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th April 1937. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd April 1937.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 20

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Preference stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the twenty-first day of June next to Preference shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1937.

G. A. RUSSELL,
Secretary.

MONTREAL, May 13, 1937.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY CO. Limited

Notice is hereby given that one quarter's dividend at the rate of 6½% per annum, on the Preferred Shares of the Company, has been declared payable on Tuesday, June 1st, 1937, to shareholders on record at the close of business Friday, May 21st, 1937.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN P. SHEEDY,
Secretary.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on 10th July, 1937, to shareholders of record on the registers at the close of business on the 31st May, 1937. Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will be subject to deduction of the Canadian Income Tax of 5 per cent.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 13th day of May, 1937.

By Order of the Board,
A. W. ADAMS,
Secretary.

NOTE: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada. The Company's London Agents are Canadian and General Finance Company, Limited, 3 London Wall Buildings, London E.C. 2, England.

LAKE SHORE MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 69—BONUS NO. 27

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one hundred per cent, together with a bonus of one hundred per cent, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of June, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of June, 1937.

By order of the Board,
KIRKLAND SECURITIES, LIMITED,
Secretary.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, May 15th, 1937.

PIONEER GOLD MINES OF B. C. LIMITED

(Non Personal Liability)

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Ten (10c) cents per share (being at the rate of 40c per annum) on the paid up capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1937, payable 2nd July, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 1st June, 1937.

By Order of the Board
ALFRED E. BULL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C.,
May 10, 1937.

RARER METALS

FOUR of the rarer metals now produced in Canada are cadmium, selenium, tellurium and titanium. The first three are extracted in the process of refining zinc and copper, the fourth is shipped in the form of ore.

The use of cadmium as a substitute for tin in bearing metals is now attracting considerable attention; it also finds growing application as a pigment.

The chief use of selenium at present is in the glass and pottery industries, both as a coloring agent (as in ruby glass) and to neutralize objectionable oxides. The most important development is probably the photo-electric cell, or "electric eye," which is finding many industrial applications. Other important uses are in the production of improved cutting-tool steels and in the vulcanization of rubber.

Tellurium is used in radio work, and in photography; it has also found some use as an anti-knock compound in gasolines. The most important recent development is as an alloy of lead, to which tellurium lends tensile strength and toughness.

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Water power is the preponderant source of electric energy in Canada, and the Dominion is richly endowed with water power resources. Ninety-eight per cent. of all electricity generated for sale in Canada is produced by water power.

GOLD & DROSS

profit of 28 cents per share, after provision for bond interest and all other charges.

At the end of February, positive ore reserves totalled 520,200 tons of an average grade of $12 per ton. The grade in the last quarter, however, averaged $14.60 per ton. The property has only been developed to a depth of 1,200 feet and on the bottom horizon over 900 feet of continuous ore, open at the east end, has been drifted on along the No. 18 vein. This is expected to average about $17.50 per ton and to stope out to a width of 10 feet.

In view of the excellent developments on the bottom level considerable optimism naturally prevails as to results when additional levels are opened up and the confidence of the management in the future of the mine is apparent in the decision to double the mill before any work is done below 1,200 feet. Excavation work has already commenced on the second mill unit of 500 tons, which is expected to handle 550 tons daily, bringing the total capacity to 1,100 tons. The Teck-Hughes company maintains an active exploration department and holds several gold prospects in Ontario and Quebec, by option or otherwise.

POTPOURRI

S. N. C., Outremont, Que. I can't say what the stock market will do in the early future, but apart from this I would say that NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION shares have definite possibilities at around present prices for holding. The company has benefited by substantial equipment orders from Canadian railways in the past few months, and has enough unfilled orders on hand to keep it busy for many months to come. The outlook for further orders is understood to be good. The company's fiscal year ends on June 30. In the fiscal year ended June, 1936, the company showed an operating profit of $426,549 and total net income of $368,981. The next annual statement should disclose a substantial gain on these figures and, in final results, provide a quite large net available in the capital stock in place of the 9c per share earned last year. As the 130,000 shares of no par common stock constitute the sole capital of the organization the leverage in favor of the shareholders is an important consideration and one that has proven highly stimulating to the shares on the markets. On the basis of current and prospective business and earnings share capital is again swinging within sight of dividend consideration. The last payment on the shares was made in January, 1933. Disbursements were started in 1929 when $1 was paid, with $2 in both 1930 and 1931, tapering off to $1.70 in 1932 and being terminated in the middle of the period ended in 1933.

A. S., Vancouver, B. C. INTERNATIONAL GOLD MINES was incorporated in British Columbia and its property is situated in Whatcom County, State of Washington. The property is equipped with a 100-ton compressor and late last year was reported to be installing a 20-ton mill to replace the old 10-stamp mill. Former operators of this property are reported to have recovered approximately $1,000,000 in gold. The present management last summer commenced treating dump material representing residue from former operations. The downward extension of two veins which showed good values on surface are being investigated.

A. C. F., Barrie, Ont. I don't think your assumption is warranted. While the directors of McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY, Limited, at their last dividend meeting declared a quarterly disbursement on the common shares of 10c per share, or just half the previous regular rate, this action did not necessarily mean that the stock from now forward for some time would carry a 40c annual rate of payment. The dividend as declared was not specified as setting a precedent. As to future payments a great deal depends, it is understood, upon what improvement in earning power may come forward during the current year. There is a tendency towards larger volume of turnover which permits a closer balance as between costs and net earnings. In due course, development of the company's oil production situation in Trinidad should reach a point where it can more adequately protect its raw material position. Also the time is coming when the operating subsidiary in Trinidad will be independently financed, and the parent organization reimbursed for the large investments it has made and continues to make in getting the development started and carried to a stage of initial operating success.

B. W., Moncton, N. B. CANADIAN PANDORA GOLD MINES was succeeded last year by PANDORA CADILLAC GOLD MINES, on a basis of one new for three old shares. In addition to diamond drilling some distance west of the shaft where good results were reported, underground development is also proceeding. Work in the shaft section to date has reasonably assured over 30,000 tons of ore indicated as averaging at least $25 per ton above the 500-foot level. The policy of the company is to definitely assure two years' ore supply before proceeding with the erection of a 100-ton mill.

R. T. B., Westmount, Que. I think you would probably do well to hold your CANADIAN CANNERS second (convertible) preferred. Expectation of an early dividend declaration on the stock is strengthened by the marked gain in earnings disclosed for the year ended February 28, 1937. Net available for all dividends was more than double at $665,319 against $302,452 for the previous year and after deducting the first preferred dividend of $233,088 the balance of $432,231 compared with $69,364 in the preceding period. Net for the latest year equalled $1.19 a share on the second preferred, disregarding the participation of the common stock in earnings above 60c on the preferred up to a maximum of $1 a share on the preferred. The participation is in the ratio of two of the second preferred to five of the common. That is, when the preferred receives 70c the common receives 25c; preferred 80c, common 50c and so on.

R. G., Vancouver, B. C. The degree of attractiveness of LAKE SULPHIDE PULP CO., LTD., as an investment can only be judged after the company has gone into production, and has something to show for its efforts. I understand that about $6,000,000 will be spent on the plant, and that construction of the company's 200-ton mill will begin on June 1. It does not seem reasonable that a concern would invest such an amount of money in a venture if there were not a good chance of realizing an attractive return. I see that the Ontario Government has taken a paternal interest to the extent of guaranteeing 5,000,000 cords of pulp to be available to the concern over a period of 21 years.

R. G. N., Winnipeg, Man. You don't say whether you are holding bonds or stock of DETROIT AND CANADA TUNNEL COMPANY, but in either case you might do well to hold, as the earnings outlook for the company has been definitely improved by the fact that the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the proposed purchase by the company of its chief competitor, the Detroit and Windsor Ferry Company. If the deal is made, the ferry company will cease operations within ten days after U.S. government approval of the sale, which would mean, of course, greatly increased business for the tunnel. A large increase in tourist traffic through Windsor is looked for this year. The prospect for earnings on shares of Detroit and Canada Tunnel Company has also been improved by the recent substantial reduction in funded debt. It is proposed to pay $900,000 for the ferry company, $150,000 in cash and the balance in 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds due 1966.

S. L., Hamilton, Ont. The situation is that shareholders of GREAT WEST SADDLERY COMPANY, at a special meeting in Winnipeg, have agreed to modify proposals for reorganization of the company's share capital. Under the revised proposal, present holders of first preference shares receive one share of new preference stock and 3 shares of new common stock. The present second preference shareholders receive for each share held, 4-5 of a new second preference share and two new common shares. Holders of common shares receive for each share now held, 2-5 of a share of the new common stock without nominal or par value. Shareholders also approved a by-law reducing the general capital reserve and providing for the reduction of equity of common stock by the amount of the revenue deficit.

R. J. A., Calgary, Alta. NATIONAL ENTERPRISES, which held eight groups of claims in the northern part of Manitoba, is inactive and there has been no information concerning this company for some years. I understand that it planned to commence operations about the beginning of the depression and as a consequence failed to make any headway. Judging from this your doubtful debt might be the best gamble of the two. However, the secretary-treasurer of the company is G. A. McEwan, 504 Lombard Building, Winnipeg, and he could advise you as to its status.

WE MUST HAVE IMMIGRATION!

(*Continued from Page* 21)

Germany, Italy, Denmark, Holland and Belgium put together. More important from the "vacancy" viewpoint is the fact that only some 163 million acres of that land are occupied; if, that is, it can be called "occupation" when you consider that 60 million acres of field crops and 10 million acres of pasture is all the occupation consists of. Which is to say that an area (nearly 200 million acres) as large as Spain and Italy combined, but all tillable land, is still available for entirely new farming, with nearly another million acres of unused land, although "occupied," thrown in for good measure.

Three hundred million acres of unused good farm land in a temperate climate is a tremendous area in the economics of the modern world, and has far more significance than the average Canadian is likely to be bearing in mind. North American people have always dealt with land in a big way, and they see as an ordinary small farmer anyone holding from 80 to 640 acres. Even on the scale of our famous Quarter Section there is potential room for 1,875,000 families on the unused land. In many parts of the world, for millions of holders, the average "farm" is one or two acres.

In other words, the carrying capacity of the Canadian vacant spaces in farming soils alone, and according to the standards of overcrowded countries (but which Heaven forbid would ever be the Canadian standard), is almost incredibly large.

BUT arable land is only part of the national estate, although the most important. In the non-farming soils, 75 per cent. of Canada, lie the special resources which balance the agricultural.

About a third of the non-farming area is reckoned as good forest-bearing soils. Apart from about half of the unused farm lands which are also under forests, there is a public forest estate of over a million square miles, half as large as Continental Europe less Russia. From a population viewpoint, our viewpoint, this forest land could be put under such protection and management as would make it the support of a permanent resident population just as definitely as the farm lands, but somewhat smaller. Its population would absorb much farm production and its labor would provide the timber requirements of all Canadian industry besides a large export surplus. There is a sure future in forests because world timber requirements grow while world timber supplies shrink.

Smaller again in population values, but still large, there remains another empire of 1,800,000 square miles or more of non-farming, non-forest soils. Many of what might be termed sideline resources of farm and forest regions also extend their opportunities over this balance of the Canadian expanse to form the chief local industries there.

Thus, many of the features of the outdoors which are the stock-in-trade of the tourist industry; scenery, wild life, wilderness travel, etc., lie where the soils and forests have no other value. The spending of the tourists in Canada, putting more money in circulation than gold mining, already means a great deal of employment; and the industry is still in its infancy. Some large part of that employment must be credited to our "waste" lands. No apology is offered for including outdoor recreation as a population resource. Among civilized peoples in modern life its importance grows rapidly, and is as vital as any need of men.

There is the fur resource which lies on the forest, farm and barren lands alike but is making its last stand on its old-time scale and method on these same vacant spaces. The ideal conditions for the production of good fur possessed by the arctic prairies and the sub-arctic forests will most surely be used and developed on a far greater scale in the future.

There are the enormous grazing resources of the northern territories which in their time have supported myriads of caribou, muskox and buffalo; and which, without a doubt, will sometime be used for meat production by the wholesale ranching of hardy animals—reindeer and the like.

There are the commercial fishing resources of the 227,000 square miles of fresh water—the lakes and rivers, and the 18,000 miles of ocean coastline.

And then, of course, over the whole Canadian land area, occupied or unoccupied, east, west and north, there are the mineral deposits not yet worked; gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, coal, gas, oil, gypsum and all the rest, all known to exist but unexplored. The mining enthusiast points to the great industry, now the second in Canada, which has developed on the small area which has yet been well prospected. But, after all, mining is the "velvet" and the one great speculation of the Canadian resources; the sure and permanent population values lie on top of the ground.

Last, but among the greatest, making almost all the other resources more available to the use of more people, is the resource of falling water—water power.

SO THEN, the Vacant Spaces of Canada; of stupendous capacity for supporting human life according to Old World standards but straggled over with eleven millions of people, over a million of whom are just now having to live in idleness at the expense of the rest because there is no outlet for their labor, and with many of the farmers and settlers living near to or below the bare subsistence line because there is no market for their produce.

So that big resources and few people are not a very good argument for the no-immigrationists. Those who say that quantity of people, short of overpopulation of course, has nothing to do with employment or individual prosperity, would seem to have the best of it. These say that Canada's chief present trouble can certainly not be too many people but not enough.

When faith and optimism were greater powers in the land, the country was laid out, wisely or unwisely, to lots, school sections, townships, counties, provinces, railroads, highways, and all the superstructure of a nation for at least twenty or thirty million people. Eleven millions cannot use and support all these things well enough to make them pay or keep down their costs; or make enough consumers of their own produce. With two or three times the number of people, and no unwise extension of our plant, there would be no railway problem, no excess of governing machinery or social services; and very much less dependence on foreign markets.

IN THE meantime the Spaces are still Vacant and there are people who see them from yet another angle. They see danger; real danger of the kind that has always lurked for the few from the many, the weak from the strong, since the world began. This time it is not the view we get of our

(*Continued on Page* 25)

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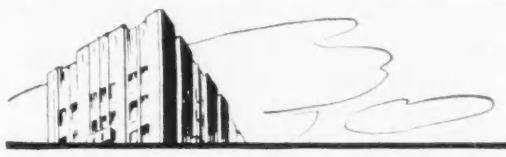

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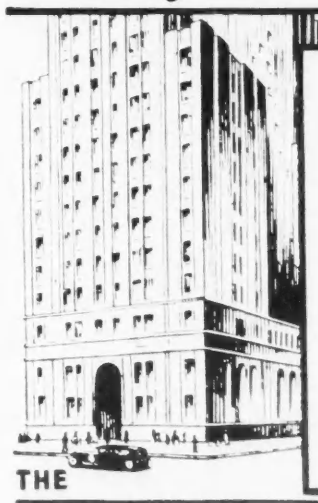

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NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label detached from the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Fire, fire-windstorm, auto, casualty, etc., are all separate questions. If an inquiry on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.

Concerning Insurance

MUNICIPAL COVER

Efficient System of Handling Insurance Business of Cities and Towns Required in Interest of Taxpayers

BY GEORGE GILBERT

LOOSE practices in the placing of insurance on school and other municipal properties are being superseded by strictly business methods in cities and towns where the elected representatives of the citizens have any regard for the interests of the ordinary taxpayers.

In one large town not long ago the Board of Education secured the expert advice of school architects, engineers and contractors in order to arrive at an accurate valuation of each unit in the school insurance schedule, comprising twenty properties. On file in the administration office of the Board is a complete chart, giving the cubiture of each unit, its cubic foot cost with allowance for depreciation, and with a percentage of total costs allotted to excavations and foundations. Periodically this chart is changed to correspond with the rise or fall of building material costs, labor and other considerations.

Each year a detailed report on costs is obtained from school architects, which is verified by estimates of well-known contractors, and supplemented with a report from the engineering department of one or more of the larger groups of fire insurance companies. Thus the companies carrying the insurance are protected, and participate in the benefits with the municipality, according to the rise or fall of the cost of materials and labor.

As an additional safeguard, a report is obtained from time to time from competent fire insurance adjusters as to the value of the various buildings included in the insurance schedule. That is, the Board of Education of this town is not waiting for a major fire to occur before finding out if there is any difference of opinion in regard to values between the insured and the insurer. In making their check up and examination of the various school buildings, including class rooms, auditoriums, cafeterias, piping, furnace rooms and exposures, the adjusters are not in possession of the estimated valuation furnished by the school architects, engineers and contractors.

ALTOGETHER, the insurance on the school property in this town amounts to about $5,300,000, and one-fifth of the total sum expires on a given date each year, so that the Board of Education is enabled to budget insurance premiums on an equal annual basis, except when additions or new buildings are constructed during the year.

A comprehensive detailed account of each unit of property is kept in book form and comprises part of the records of the Board of Education. This survey describes each building in detail, lists the number of pupils, reports fire tests, and includes complete maps showing the relative position of each building to adjacent streets or avenues, recording distances to nearest fire stations, hydrants, as well as various exposures in the neighbourhood. A photograph of each piece of insured property is attached to the description in the proper sequence. As a result of the care and supervision given the school property, the town enjoys a rate of 101½ cents per $100 on a co-insurance basis.

In the case of the insurance required by a municipality, it is not feasible to ask for bids such as are called for in construction work; nor would it be sound practice to place the insurance of a town or city with the lowest bidder, regardless of other considerations. How the City of Hartford, well-known as an insurance centre, handles the placing of its insurance has been described recently by Mr. Alfred N. Premo, its insurance supervisor, in the monthly publication of the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

In the first place, he outlines what he considers the city, as a policyholder, is entitled to in the way of service from the insurance interests, as follows: 1. Inspections, surveys and reports of how improvements can be made and corresponding rate reductions secured; 2. Insurance in strong companies approved by the Government Insurance Department; 3. The service of an insurance advisory committee, in making proper notification of loss to the various insurance companies interested, advising the Purchasing Board of the city of the proper steps to take with respect to salvage or preventing additional loss, and in preparing necessary papers.

THERE is no doubt that if the writing of the policies for the total amount of insurance required by the city were divided among all the agents in the place, the responsibility in connection with the servicing of the insurance would also be so widely distributed that no one agent would consider himself responsible for it. In Hartford the advisory committee is made responsible for concurrency of forms, correctness of rates, inspections, reports, and general insurance service.

This advisory committee also acts as a clearing house for the Purchasing Board of the city and the various city departments in the matter of insurance and bonding requirements. It prepares the forms and furnishes them to the companies writing the policies, so as to make sure that all policies are uniform in coverage, limits, rates, etc. The committee gathers all the policies together for transmission to the Board of Contract and Supply of the city, which has the duty of finally approving all bills for payment direct to the insurance companies.

Hartford's present economical and centralized system of handling its insurance business has been developed within the past nine years. Prior to 1928, the purchasing of the insurance required by the various city departments was under the control of twenty-six different commissions, committees and individuals. On May 14, 1928, the Mayor, in his annual message, recommended that a commission be appointed to make a comprehensive insurance survey and to suggest a fair plan for the placing of the city's insurance.

In accordance with the Mayor's recommendation, an insurance advisory committee was suggested by the chairman of the High School Committee. A survey by the committee of the high school insurance pointed the way to considerable savings in premium outlay, and also made it possible to secure better policy forms. It was then assumed that a complete study of the insurance requirements of all city departments would produce a general plan, resulting in a degree of uniformity, exact protection and economy not otherwise obtainable.

OWING to the community of interest which exists between the municipality and the great insurance companies domiciled in Hartford, it was decided to call upon the insurers themselves for expert advice, and an insurance advisory committee, consisting of five of the salaried home office officials of the insurance companies, was appointed in December, 1930.

This advisory committee was requested to make a careful investigation and to report at the earliest practicable moment on the following points: 1. Risks of property or person that were, or should be insured against by the city; 2. The condition of such risks and how the hazard of same could be minimized; 3. The cost of insurance and how such cost could properly be reduced; 4. The forms of coverage and how they could be improved upon.

It was found, upon completion of the original survey by the advisory committee, that large savings in premium outlay could be accomplished and were accomplished by the amalgamation of policies. In its report to the Mayor, the advisory committee recommended, among other things, that the purchasing of all insurance be placed under the control and custody of the Board of Contract and Supply by a legislative act and that a budget item be required by all city departments for all insurance purchases for the account of the Board of Contract and Supply. The appointment of a permanent insurance advisory committee was also recommended.

These recommendations were made effective, and with the co-operation of the Board of Aldermen legislation was secured and approved by the Governor of the State on April 17, 1931, and on April 29, 1931, an insurance advisory committee, consisting of the members of the original survey committee, was appointed, and on that date adopted the procedure for insurance purchasing which is still in effect, as amended from time to time to carry out various improvements and the simplification of procedure.

UNDER the purchasing system now in effect, all insurance and bonding required by the various departments of the city is reported to Board of Contract and Supply by the heads of the several departments upon written order for immediate binding by the insurance supervisor with the companies designated by the insurance supervisor, with the placement of record and certification by the Mayor and insurance supervisor to the controller and the city treasurer for payment. The insurance advisory committee, through the insurance supervisor, reports the items to the Board of Contract and Supply for formal ratification at the earliest possible date.

Steps have been taken by the Board of Contract and Supply, with the assistance of the insurance supervisor and the insurance advisory committee, to have all insurance eventually so written that one-third of the cost will accrue each year, thus equalizing city and departmental budgets in respect to insurance costs.

Distribution of the accrued commissions to the local insurance agents has also evidently been accomplished on a scientific and satisfactory basis. After obtaining accurate and indisputable information about each agent by way of a signed and sworn application blank, which is carefully checked and verified, the agents are classified for commission distribution. The signed questionnaire is at all times open to the public for inspection, and has, it is stated, relieved the Board of Control and Supply and other individuals from criticism which might otherwise be brought to bear if the allotment of classification awards were not based upon accurate information, and utilized in accordance with a definite system.

J. H. HARVEY, who has been appointed Assistant Manager for Canada of the Great American group of companies, with headquarters at Montreal. For the past three years he has been stationed at Toronto as Superintendent of Agencies for the Province of Ontario for this group, prior to which he was for six years a junior partner in the well-known insurance firm of Murphy, Love, Hamilton and Bascom. He was also eight years with the Canadian Underwriters Association as Chief Inspector of the Ontario Manufacturing Department.

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MUTUAL LIFE SALES INCREASE

IN HONOR of R. O. McCulloch, President of the Mutual Life of Canada, who has just completed 30 years as a Director of the company, special efforts were made by the field force to increase sales during the past two months.

So successful were their efforts during this period that policies totalling over $9,200,000 were placed on the lives of citizens of Canada.

This amount represents the highest point reached by sales in many years during a similar period.

Advance figures issued by the Dominion Department of Insurance show that sales of ordinary life insurance made in this country in 1936 by The Mutual Life of Canada, exceeded those of any other Canadian company.

• •

CANADA AND U.S. LEADING INSURANCE BUYERS

ALTHOUGH Canada and the United States have only 7½ per cent. of the world's population, its people carry 75 per cent. of the life insurance in force in the whole world, George Harris, supervisor of field service, Sun Life Assurance Co., told members of the Montreal Rotary Club of Montreal at their luncheon recently. Great Britain, he said, came next with 8 per cent. and other English-speaking parts of the world 4 per cent. Thus English-speaking democracies had about 87 per cent. of the entire life insurance in force in the world. Life

FEAR IS THE MOST POTENT ENEMY OF MANKIND!

Through the Sun Life of Canada, thousands of men and women all over the world have coöperated by means of Life Insurance to overcome that common insidious fear—anxiety for the morrow. Their future, whatever it may hold, is planned to meet the unforeseen. Loved ones are cared for, old age is safeguarded, homes are secured.

Why not become a member of the great Sun Life Family today?

SUN LIFE of CANADA

A fair attitude in the settlement of claims is productive of high regard and goodwill amongst our Agents and Assured.

The Casualty Company of Canada
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Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.
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Seasonable Risks

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THIS is the season of new diversions. Golf is possible once more . . . clear highways invite you to make greater use of your car . . . soon, you may be opening your summer home or camp.

Are you protected against the hazards involved in all these things? Check over your insurance policies tonight . . . if any loopholes exist, call your insurance agent tomorrow.

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MUTUAL FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
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Our Agents and Policyholders appreciate our continent-wide Claims Service.

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The DOMINION of CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.
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Financially attractive policies offering adequate indemnity at very favourable rates. Issued by the only all-Canadian company providing insurance against accident, sickness and accidental death, exclusively for members of the Masonic fraternity. Agents in all principal cities and towns of Canada.

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$1,143,727 in Dividends
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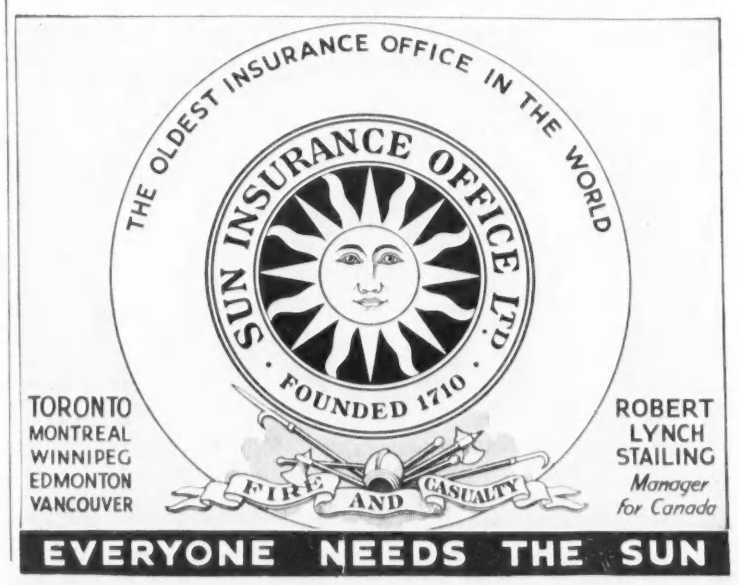
BRANCHES ACROSS CANADA
Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Kelowna, Vancouver

Each year this "mutual" company distributes its surplus or profits to the policyholders in the form of dividends. Why not earn dividends on YOUR fire insurance in 1937?

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
Non-Assessable Policies *Assets $6,000,000.*



TORONTO
MONTREAL
WINNIPEG
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VANCOUVER

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING
Manager for Canada

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

insurance in Canada had multiplied 15 times in the past 35 years, and there is now $6,500,000,000 of insurance held by Canadians, who pay $210,000,000 in premiums annually. Mr. Harris said that not one dollar guaranteed by any life insurance co-operating under the Dominion Insurance Act had ever failed to be paid when due.

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VAN SWERINGEN'S DOUBLE INDEMNITY INSURANCE

IT WAS announced at Cleveland recently that executors of the estate of O. P. Van Sweringen were preparing to bring suit to recover $125,000 double indemnity insurance under policies which the railroad magnate carried.

It was claimed that Van Sweringen's death aboard a train last November was due to an accident at Scranton, Pa., in which his private car figured.

It is the contention of the insuring companies that death resulted from a heart attack.

• •

INSURANCE CONVENTION BROADCAST

FOR the first time in the long history of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, a public session of that organization will be broadcast. This will take place at the annual convention in Philadelphia next month.

On the air, in all probability, will be President Ernest Palmer and one of the star announcers for the broadcasting company will describe the deliberations of the commissioners during a fifteen-minute broadcast period and tell just what they do in caring for the interests of insurance policyholders.

• •

LIFE SALES UP 9.7 PER CENT IN UNITED STATES

NEW life insurance production in the United States for April was 12.3 per cent more than for April of last year. The total for the first four months of this year was 9.7 per cent more than for the same period in 1936.

These facts were disclosed by a report forwarded by The Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce on May 13. The report summarizes the new paid-for business exclusive of revivals, increases, and dividend additions of 40 companies having 83 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

All classes contributed to the increase, the report shows. For April, the total new business written by the 40 companies was $832,373,000 against $741,366,000 during April, 1936—an increase of 12.3 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to $528,762,000 against $459,797,000—an increase of 15.0 per cent. Industrial insurance was $246,589,000 against $244,356,000—an increase of nine tenths of 1 per cent. Group insurance was $57,022,000 against $37,213,000—an increase of 53.2 per cent.

For the first four months of the year, the total new business of these companies was $3,132,254,000 against $2,856,073,000—an increase of 9.7 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to $2,002,666,000 against $1,795,402,000—an increase of 11.5 per cent. Industrial insurance was $912,312,000 against $895,766,000—an increase of 1.8 per cent. Group insurance was $217,276,000 against $164,905,000—an increase of 31.8 per cent.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am a married man, age 40, have 3 children, the oldest being 12 years of age and the youngest 8 months. I am contemplating taking on some insurance and am undecided what type of policy to take. At present I have a $1,000.00—20 pay life policy upon which there is a loan of $186.00. This policy is 10 years old.

I am writing this letter to you for you to advise me as to the type of policy a man in my position should take on. My earnings average about $25.00 per week.

P. V., North Bay, Ont.

In your case, I would advise you to take a policy on the whole life plan, as what you evidently require is the largest amount of permanent life insurance protection you can secure for the money. If you take the policy on the non-participating plan or on the low-rate participating plan, with the family income rider attached, you will be obtaining as much protection for your wife and family during the time the children are growing up—and that is the time when the protection is most needed as a rule—as can be provided for the amount of money you can afford to devote to that purpose.

It would also be to your advantage to maintain your 20-pay life policy in force, and to adopt a systematic plan for the repayment of the loan against it. It is the cheapest insurance you will ever be able to purchase, if it is a sound company, and you could not invest any small savings to better advantage than in a reduction of the policy loan. Every time you make a payment on the loan, you save six per cent on the amount of the payment. Where else could you get a return of six per cent on your money?

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Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have been asked to place my store and dwelling insurance with the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company whose annual report I am enclosing. Would you kindly analyze their statement and advise me regarding their loss paying record.

—J. J. M., Whitby, Ont.

Stanstead and Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Sherbrooke, Que., is an old-established company, having been in business since 1835. It operates under Provincial charter and license, and not under Dominion charter and registry.

It has been doing business in Ontario since January 1, 1928, and is regularly licensed in this Province for the transaction of fire insurance on the cash plan. It has a deposit with the Ontario Government of $53,000 for the protection of policyholders. It enjoys an excellent record for prompt payment of losses, and all claims are readily collectable.

Its total assets at the end of 1936 amounted to $1,163,869.98 while its total liabilities except capital were $264,621.74, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $159,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of $740,248.24 over capital, unearned premium reserve, which is maintained at 100 per cent of the unearned premiums, all liabilities.

Comparing the amount of the unearned premium reserve, $238,051.38, with the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders, $899,248.24, it will be seen that the company occupies a very strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have been approached regarding the purchase of a Select Ordinary Life policy issued by the Montreal Life Insurance Company. The premium is $161.50 per year for $10,000, with Waiver of Premium Disability Benefit.

I wish a type of insurance combining the most protection for the lowest deposit and accumulating some Cash reserve when I reach age 55 or 60. My present age is 29. Do you believe this policy would meet these requirements? Also is the rate being charged consistent with the benefits granted and does it compare favourably with the premium charged by other companies for a similar policy? Do you consider the Montreal Life a safe company to insure with?

—C. G. M., Toronto, Ont.

You would be getting a policy which would admirably meet the requirements in your case if you took the Select Ordinary Life Policy of the Montreal Life Insurance Company to which you have reference.

As the rate charged for the benefits granted compares favorably with the premiums rates of other companies for a similar policy, and as the Montreal Life is a safe company to insure with, you would be making no mistake if you selected this contract.

The Montreal Life has been in business since 1910, and is in a well-established and sound position. It is now affiliated with the powerful Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, of London, Eng., which was established in 1808, and which has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1887.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

We would appreciate your informing us whether any life companies licensed to do business in Ontario or the Dominion, are now writing one year renewable term insurance, (renewable without medical examination).

—A. F. W., Toronto, Ont.

While most life companies are not seeking one-year renewable term insurance, quite a number will write a policy on this plan, provided the risk comes up to their requirements.

Several of the regularly licensed and sound life companies doing business in this country will write a yearly renewable term policy on a risk accepted after medical examination, which is renewable yearly thereafter up to age 60 or 65 without further medical examination.

Other companies will write a policy on this plan for a period of five or ten years. A medical examination is required in each case in the first place, but no further examination during the term of the policy. One company will write a policy on this plan, without a medical examination, for an amount not over $5,000, if the applicant is under 35 years of age, for a period of ten years, and which may be converted into a permanent plan of insurance within nine years from date of issue of the policy.

WE MUST HAVE IMMIGRATION!

(Continued from Page 23)

country and its chances which matters but how others see it.

There was the Indian of the Americas. He was once in possession of all the potential wealth which still exists as well as all that has already been made use of or wasted. He remained in possession only until a stronger, more ambitious, more land-hungry than he came along—until we came along; which is a game which can be played again and again. The Indian did not try to promote immigration, and he even seemed by different ways to discourage his birth rate and boost his death rate; perhaps with the idea of the fewer Indians the more pickings for them! We don't do so well ourselves. The Dionne demonstration has plenty of admirers but no imitators; while population prevention seems to be a rising home industry.

Perhaps Canadians are only a degree better than the Indian. Perhaps we do not realize what population is, or what real land use is, or what real land hunger is and does. A few years ago, when immigration was coming into disfavor, a Canadian returning from a world tour and from seeing something of over-population and its evil results, wrote: "Let us keep our herd small and our breed pure!"

For the pure breed, or rather the breeds which mix, there is everything to be said. But the small herd is likely to mean national suicide. A vacant fertile space invites overcrowded people as a hollow in the ground invites surplus water, or a vacuum something to fill it.

Canada's population density is something like three to the square mile, whereas we are told that Japan's 100 million people are 437 to the total square mileage; which is a contrast on the face of it, and something like some European densities. But when we are further told that the fertile land area of Japan is so small that the actual concentration of people is between two and three thousand per square mile, we are really hearing something about population.

Japan is only one of the hopelessly overcrowded countries of Asia and Europe; the billion of all Asia, the half billion of Europe, the 350 millions of India, or the 400 or more millions of China—and all concentrated on what fertile soils they have!

NO ONE would wish Canada the misfortune of half a billion population. The economists may suggest 100 millions as a reasonably full house for us, and 60 or 70 millions as a more comfortable little crowd. For an immediate objective and remedy of the present situation a mere doubling or trebling of our numbers would help. But because of that terrific pressure of humanity elsewhere there lies a danger in our vacant spaces before which the inconvenience of not having enough people to make and run the country's business is nothing.

There seems to be less than no consolation in falling birthrates; they are falling only among ourselves and the breeds which mix with us. Among those which do not mix, not only do they stay very high but the old checks of disease and infant mortality are lessening as the yellow and brown and more backward white people progress in human efficiency. World population increases steadily and relentlessly.

There is no consolation in the fact that the overcrowded peoples are not particularly inclined to migration just now. The population overflows of history came like the sudden eruption of tar from a pot on the fire; at one moment gently turning over, the next overboiling in a smother of smoke and flame. Canada has neither artificial nor population preventatives of such a flooding.

The fate of the Indian among his unused opportunities was no more inevitable than the fate of any people trying to hold more of the world's resources than they can use. For us, when to the future danger of holding vacant spaces is added actual present drawbacks to national prosperity by so doing, any policy of Canada for Canadians Only is worse than folly.

There are but three valid Canadian arguments against immigration for land settlement at this time; unemployment, lack of markets for certain farm produce, and distress among certain classes and communities. Each will lessen in degree as recovery and world developments operate, and for those that will not yield to these influences there lies an unlimited field for employment and community rebuilding in protecting, developing and restoring the natural resources for that increased population and prosperity which must be brought about.

A great land settlement movement, once started, would provide its own business and pay its own way. While it was going on it would create employment and provide home markets such as Canadians now only dream of as belonging to the good old days. Before it ended there would be created a permanent and entirely additional population in cities and the wilderness, in factories, mills, forests and mines. Every settled producing family on a farm would mean at least one extra self-supporting family in the other occupations of the nation. The opponents of new settlement speak as though its production would have no larger home outlet than now exists, and that no new jobs would be created by it.

With the objections to immigration and new land settlement removed, there would remain but to hold the incoming population to the people and the breeds that mix. If the vacant spaces are to be filled let us fill them with our kith and kin. The universal-brotherhood-of-man creed is as true as ever, but the different members of the family are not yet ready to live without friction under one roof; and no amount of sentimental argument will alter this fact. These melting-pot experiments are doubtful and troublesome at best; and for Canada in the Empire unnecessary, at any rate until the British surplus of people and the Canadian lack have been somewhat levelled out.

The end of a population influx, after giving a period of general prosperity, would see Canada with a safely balanced business, social and racial structure in which the problems of the modern world in employment for all and a fair distribution of wealth could then be met and solved; as all other sane and civilized countries will finally solve them.

We need not think of our vacant spaces as reservoirs for that terrible concentration of people such as some other unhappy parts of the world know. But evidently we must see them in the way of being filled to the limit of that reasonable standard of living which is our privilege. And speedily.

There are hungry eyes watching the unfilled spaces of the world, and there are simmering pots ready to boil over in a smothering flood when someone stirs the fire.

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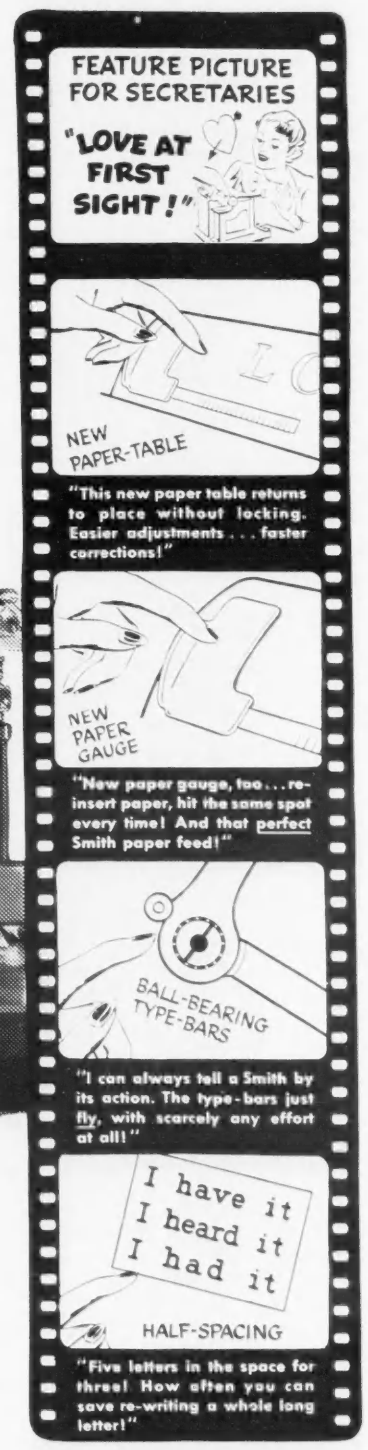

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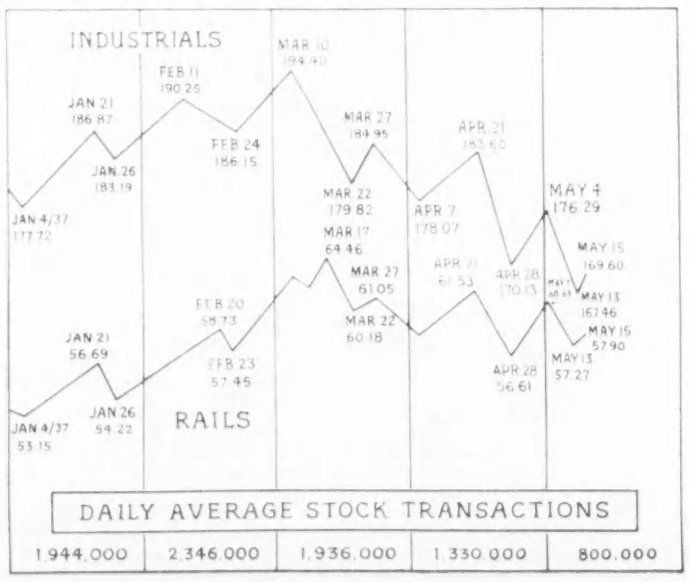
BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 21)

In the last-mentioned event, namely the joint downside penetration by the two averages of their April 28 levels, the Industrial list could move to around 150 on the Dow-Jones average. This figure represents the lower limit of the buying range mentioned in our Forecast of last week as beginning at the 170 level. Attainment of 150 on the Industrial average, or one or two points thereabout, should induce a large amount of investment buying, and probably would prove a point of reversal in the intermediate trend to an upward direction. Such a development, if it is to be witnessed, should come over the next one to two weeks.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



JOHN L. LEWIS, U.S. DICTATOR

Executive and Legislative Branches of Government Terrorized by Private Citizen—What Will Roosevelt Do?

(From the Sphere, Washington)

THE first quarter was one of the most humiliating periods in the history of the United States. The executive and legislative branches of the Government permitted themselves to be terrorized by a private citizen. They sanctioned an overt and communistic attack on national institutions. They acquiesced in seizure of property without any process of law—in defiance of all law—and they countenanced an insolent revolution. Does anybody doubt that there was a revolution?

Not since Buchanan's day have such mollycoddles been in office; nor then was it charged, without substantive denial, that the high authority and power of the nation had been compromised by political contracts and delivered over, as if of no consequence, into the irresponsible keeping of persons who had gone in for industrial racketeering on a national scale.

IT WAS said—and truly so—that N.R.A. codes were patterned on practices formulated by Capone. It was never assumed, however, that any man or group of men would have the effrontery to point a gun at American industry, everywhere, and demand from it the privilege of laying toll on every pay envelope in the nation. Quite openly, the Lewis leadership has been contending for power and for revenue; not, as it happens, for improved conditions for workmen. There was no complaint—it would have been absurd—as to wages and hours in the motor industry, for it has been a model in both areas.

The object was to establish it as a fact that the right to work in the United States is granted by John Lewis, not by the Government, and that every worker must pay a tax to John Lewis or starve in the gutter, and without benefit of clergy.

General Motors and Chrysler do not operate in the United States because it is their right under the law to operate. They function at the wish and whim of John Lewis.

Why dread a Roosevelt dictatorship? There is already a dictator, answerable to nobody, and he holds the industries of the country in the hollow of his hand. His press conferences in Washington vie in importance with those held at the White House. He outranks the House and Senate combined, and the Cabinet in its entirety. His haughtiness is in keeping with his jurisdiction, which seems limitless.

IN THESE circumstances, confronted with a breakdown of both the executive and the legislative authorities, the Supreme Court, in an epochal decision, thrust aside the precedents of a generation and, by declaring the Wagner Labor Relations Act constitutional, put the White House and the Capitol upon a limelighted stage where neither cowardice nor subterfuge can any longer serve as an excuse for non-performance of sacred duties.

It is a proper function of the Federal Government, says the Court, to set up machinery for the prevention of labor disorder that would paralyze the flow of interstate commerce. The propriety of so doing is recognized even though the specific law under examination is directed solely toward the discipline of employers and does nothing whatever to assure a similar discipline of employees. It is a one-sided law—let all see and understand that—but decency must make it two-sided.

Any other decision by the Court would have been monstrous. Lewis is setting up a national organization and that necessitates a national control thereof. Indeed, the Wagner Act, though immediately favorable perhaps to some of the Lewis contentions, is a boomerang, and a boomerang that must be of priceless value to this nation when a final settlement is reached. Let it be recollected, too, that Lewis is not content merely with a national jurisdiction, but he has undertaken also to move along international lines. When, however, he sought to defy the Canadian Government, which he did not elect, and especially when he sought to intimidate the Premier of Ontario, he found conditions altogether different from those obtaining in Washington and in Michigan.

Now, let it be shown whether John Lewis intends to obey what is virtually his own legislation, or flaunt it, too. His excuse for violence has been that the courts annulled labor laws, wherefore there was nothing for labor to do but to set up its own law. The Supreme Court has met that challenge; how will Lewis answer?

NOR is Lewis content merely to defy the Government, which, he intimates, belongs to him, anyhow, as a reward for his political activities. He has declared war, likewise, against skilled craftsmen everywhere. The craftsmen, as was right, have enjoyed special wage differentials in their favor because they were skilled. It is against New Deal policy to recognize quality of service. The right to rule belongs to the incompetent and unfit—there are so many of them! It is on this thesis that Lewis introduces mass production into labor organization, and his first victims are the craftsmen. The rights of labor, as Lewis understands them, do not apply to craftsmen. They are, indeed, economic royalists on their own account, and their very competency condemns them!

THERE can be little complaint as to the desirability of some of the avowed purposes of Lewis. Tremendous advances in utilization of the hitherto hidden principles of nature for the advancement of civilization and comfort require that a fair share of the advantages be passed along to workers. That is what technological progress is for—to lift the whole people up, not merely to enrich a few.

Collective bargaining is a process that has naturally evolved and it is accepted practice in other industrial nations. If it did not exist it would have to be invented, so essential is it to orderly advancement.

But to say that collective bargaining necessitates a nation-wide control of that bargaining by a single authority—John Lewis—and thus enable him to set up a power even greater than given N.R.A., and to do so without responsibility, is an unthinkable premise.

The Supreme Court has stated the terms—the fair terms—under which an orderly capital-labor system can be set up. It envisages a condition wherein autocratic behavior by either side would be wholly out of place. There is no need, any longer, for such unspeakable situations as have existed in Harlan County, Kentucky. There is no longer any need, either, for the terrorism John Lewis has invoked.

IT IS TO BE EMPHASIZED that the Court, while appreciating the necessity of the Government having machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes, did not lay it down as fundamental law that employers must reach agreements under collective-bargaining conditions.

Already, it is true, the Lewis groups have appropriated part ownership in industry, since they are to take their toll of it before any profits are available for stockholders, but the point has not yet been reached when the Government will compel an employer to pay wages, whether economic or not, and to continue the payment of such wages, irrespective of profits, until he goes into bankruptcy.

SIGNIFICANTLY, too, the methods employed by Lewis have so fertilized the spirit of communism that his ability to control his own followers is very doubtful. Homer Martin, President of the U.A.W.A., has been undertaking what is called a "red purge," but the largest of his locals, at Flint, has been in almost open revolt, and it is strongly hinted that Martin is scheduled for elimination at the August convention.

Moreover, conservative union men, of whom there are many, threatened to resign from the union if a general strike were called in General Motors American plants in order to force an accommodation in Canada.

The facts seem to be quite plain—Lewis and his associates control only a minority of workers (this minority is of the least competent) and what they are doing, with the connivance of the authorities, is to coerce the majority. They sit down because their demands do not stand up.

If Lewis and his group could deliver the goods—if they could assure that contracts they made would faithfully be carried out—it might, as a mere matter of dollars and cents, be worthwhile to hire them, though it would be revolting to the spirit of free institutions.

But they cannot deliver, and they know it. That is why Lewis objects to the incorporation of unions, although he advances other reasons. It is also why, on the other hand, the one thing absolutely requisite is that legislation promptly be enacted that will make the unions "responsible," under positive law.

Lewis cannot eradicate the communism that his practices have engendered. The Government can eradicate it, and the Government must.

THIS is a soft era. Men are not encouraged to carry their burdens and work their own way out, but they are counselled to pass the buck and to believe that others, not themselves, are responsible for their misadventures. Indiscipline and lack of respect for authority are lauded and acclaimed. Rewards, it is maintained, should go to the weak rather than to the strong; incompetency is more desirable than competency.

There is no hope in a philosophy of that character, and there is no substance in the contention that it is better to let John Lewis, or any other groups that care to live on the commerce of the country, work his or their will than to stand fast and meet the issue face to face. There are some situations wherein compromise is unspeakable.

Labor is entitled to a strong and vigorous leadership and is entitled to employ competent management. There can be no complaint if it utilizes all of its lawful resources in the attainment of its ends. But there is one right that organized labor certainly does not have, and that is the right to subvert the Government, to defy the law and, with clubs, to force all workmen, whether they wish it or not, to join with them in their crusade.

THE President of the United States is in an uncomfortable position. The various informal explanations and excuses which have come from Administration circles, to justify the non-interference of the highest authority, have been wholly unconvincing. The fact remains that John Lewis did contribute a huge sum to the New Deal campaign fund of last year. It is still true that John Lewis boasted, in advance, that a victory for the New Deal would be a victory for him. It seems apparent, on the record, that John Lewis bargained for something, and that he got it.

In these circumstances—it may be said with all respect—it is about time that the prestige of the highest office in the land be vigorously and convincingly demonstrated. There is no longer any opportunity for equivocation and shifting. The Supreme Court has laid down the rule whereby discipline in union labor ranks can be exacted by the Federal Government. It has swept aside every pretense of inability and it has left this Administration in a position where it must, by action, prove that the power of the Government has not been turned over to political labor leaders, but that, on the contrary, the executive branch of the Government is free to be honest.

SAMUEL SHANE, who becomes head of the Toronto Bureau of Canadian Dow Jones Limited, which newly-formed organization has inaugurated a coast-to-coast news ticker service for the Dominion. Mr. Shane was for twenty years on the editorial staff of the *Gazette*, Montreal, and during the past nine years has acted as Financial Editor of that paper.

J. A. McRAE, author of Saturday Night's popular column "Mines", who last week completed the twentieth year of his association with the editorial department of this paper. During this period he has written more than fifteen million words for publication, mainly on mines and mine development but also reaching out into questions of finance in general, monetary questions, an early study of the dole in England, and other topics.

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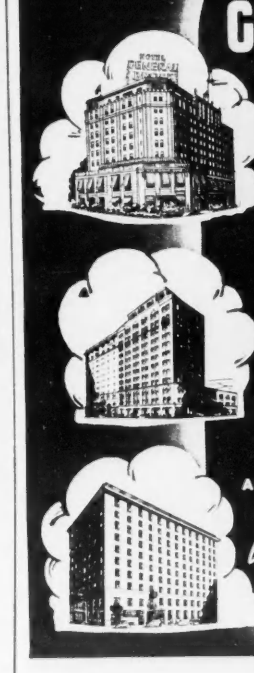

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THE MARKET AND BRITISH TRADE

Though London Financial Circles Gloomy, No Real Reason Exists to Expect Early Slump in Trade and Industry

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain's 1937 budget has certainly proved fateful. It is realized well enough by now that the National Defence Contribution never meant anything serious, and it will not be a heavy burden on industry; but Mr. Chamberlain's not very tactful statements shook the confidence of the City, whose introspective mood showed itself in the most serious relapse in stock and share prices since 1931, or perhaps even since 1929.

The stock market situation has become quite abnormal. In the relapse which accompanied the abdication of King Edward, for instance, trade, as well as Stock Exchange prices, was severely reduced. Stock Exchange prices after this budget fell much more heavily, although there has been no recession in the general trade of the community. The markets had had various shake-outs from time to time, but it seems that a much bigger speculative position had been built up than was generally realized. The elimination of speculative accounts, rather than any large-scale selling movement, was responsible for the collapse, which was estimated to have reaped about 25 per cent., of capital values by 10 days after the budget.

It is difficult to say how different things would have been if in his budget the Chancellor had made one of the tactful speeches which City men have created for him in profusion after the event. If he had said, for instance, that prospering industry should make some contribution to national defence—say, £20 million next year and subsequently; that he would not rush any new tax this year, but would convene a committee of responsible leaders of industry to ensure that an equitable scheme should be worked out in leisure; then the City would certainly have had no objection to the tax. In effect, Mr. Chamberlain said nothing much worse than that, but unfortunately he presented the scheme in such a way that it aroused the animosity and not the patriotism of financiers.

The question, however, is whether this *faux pas* was very serious in itself, or whether it was merely the occasion for a thorough re-examination of economic possibilities and prospects. It is significant that all manner of rumors have circulated around the City, and that the American suggestion that gold imports should be taxed caused a quite disproportionate reaction on Wall Street and in London. Another rumor was that a big Continental finance house was about to crash—in fact, City cynics remarked that it needed only another Kreuger to complete the picture.

THESE fits of nerves do not mean much in themselves, but this one may have come more opportunely than most. Speculation on the continuance of recovery had developed on a scale out of proportion to the actual probabilities. The recovery movement in Britain is now about five years old, and, if we are to assume that the trade cycle will keep more or less to its old pattern, then there are two or three years of prosperity to run. Cabinet ministers and industrialists are more conscious of economic trends than they were in the traditional periods of boom and slump before the War, and no one seriously believes that we should simply let things slide till the slump comes. Hence all the talk about stabilizing recovery and not allowing it to degenerate into boom. Disharmonies have undoubtedly been caused by unequal rises in commodity prices, by the incidence of expenditure for arms, by overseas trade policies as against domestic trade policies, and so on. It is probable that, taking everything into account, the official view by the time of the budget was that the period of steady progress had about reached its end.

It is obvious enough that, against a very gloomy international political background, recovery cannot continue indefinitely, and there is nothing very terrible in the idea that we should be content with what we have got. If on consideration of that idea the City is plunged into gloom, then it is to be assumed that the City has indulged in too much speculation, and a moderate shake-out will leave the position healthier for the ordinary investor—and it is he, after all, who provides the capital for industry through the medium of the stock markets. What is of paramount importance is that the City's despondency should not spread over the trading and industrial community. If that happens then recovery will be reversed, not stabilized. But there is nothing whatever in the fundamental economic position of Great Britain to suggest that such a change will occur.

CANNED INSECTS. An agency of the British Government, the Farnham House Laboratory, is reported to have shipped 17 million insects to Canada and New Zealand to kill, among other agricultural pests, the deadly ragwort weed. These girls are turning over ragwort weed cut in England and picking off the insects which feed on it. The insects are put in glass-topped tins and after a few days in cold storage are shipped abroad.

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MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

NICKEL production has risen to a rate of $6,000,000 per month in Canada, with output now well above 18,000,000 lbs. monthly.

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Copper production in Canada has reached a rate of 40,000,000 lbs. monthly for a value of between $5,500,000 and $6,000,000.

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Gold production in Canada is shaping up for an average of approximately $12,000,000 a month.

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These records far eclipse what were formerly considered the banner days of 1929.

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While actual metal production tells its own tale of flourishing conditions and a high wave of prosperity in Canadian mining fields, there is the added factor of vast significance, namely, that new orebodies are being found and new mines are being developed at as great a rate as during any time in the past.

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Prospecting which stood still as usual throughout the winter months in northern Canada is being resumed during the third week in May with all the optimism possible to associate with a business which has brought outstanding fortunes to many pioneers during recent years.

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Denison Nickel has intersected a width of 45 ft. of mineralized structure at the first level, about 16 ft. being high grade, and the remainder being concentrating ore. The higher grade section is said to carry over 5 per cent. nickel and over 2 per cent. copper.

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Astoria Rouyn reports the cutting of a width of 14 ft. in which gold is visible and indicating impressive gold values across this width.

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Pickle Crow is making history for gold mining in Canada, producing gold at a cost of less than $12 an ounce, and maintaining recovery of more than $30 per ton. The recently enlarged mill is handling over 300 tons daily and is to be tuned up to designed capacity of 400 tons. Officials have in view a plan for still further mill enlargement within the next 24 months provided developments continue to add new resources at a rate comparable with results of the past year or so.

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Powell Rouyn is estimated to have 390,000 tons of ore indicated, carrying $6.60 per ton.

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Mandy Mines in Northern Manitoba may resume operations. A study of the property is being made. There is close to 100,000 tons of ore indicated, grading over $30 per ton for a total of around $3,000,000, according to old records which are now being checked.

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Manco Gold Mines, Ltd., holding the old Murray property at Elbow Lake is being revamped into a new company of 3,000,000 shares, on a basis which will give old shareholders one new share for two of the old. A deal has been entered into for 2,000,000 vendor shares which is intended to finance aggressive development.

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Central Patricia produced $324,000 during the first three months of 1937, and with output over $115,000 during April.

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Split Lake has announced plans to raise further finances with which to develop ore already in sight and also extend exploration. Gold values of $24 per ton across a width of three feet and a length of 80 ft. on surface has been estimated by Dr. J. F. Wright, consulting geologist.

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High gold values are reported in a narrow vein on the Rowan Lake property in the Kenora district. Further diamond drilling is in progress. The enterprise is controlled by interests headed by Jos. Errington.

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Gurney Gold Mines has let a contract for erection of a mill of 125 tons daily. Freighting of 1,000 tons of material to the new mine is to be completed this summer, with total expenditure of $400,000 planned.

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Noranda is realizing profits at a current rate of about 45 cents per share monthly. This compares with an average of slightly under 40 cents per share per month during the first quarter of this year. Higher dividend disbursements are believed to be pending for the reasonably early future.

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Dome Mines produced $599,300 during April. Buffalo Ankerite produced $217,500. Macassa had an output of $110,000 during the month. The Young Davidson at Matachewan produced $92,300 in April.

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Pioneer Mines of B. C. realized a net profit of 52½ cents per share during the past year, compared with 85½ cents in the preceding year.

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Net profits of $1,000,000 per week is an achievement which the present generation scarcely expected to see realized by any one mining enterprise in Canada. However, I have secured data for SATURDAY NIGHT which suggests this rate has now just about been reached by International Nickel Mines. The demand for nickel and copper continues to increase while the demand for metals of the platinum group is also strong. The outlook is that International Nickel is in line for still further increase in production and profits.

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Sherritt Gordon will go into production within a month. Output of 30,000,000 lbs. of copper annually is in prospect officially, and possibly $300,000 a year in precious metals. With copper at 14 cents per lb., a gross of around $4,500,000 annually in copper and gold is officially suggested. Added to this is very large ore resources in high grade zinc. Costs on this basis of operations are expected to be around $1,800,000 to $2,000,000 a year. This performance may reasonably pave the way to another substantial dividend payer among the base metal mines. Prospective profits are variously estimated at from 40 to 50 cents per share annually.

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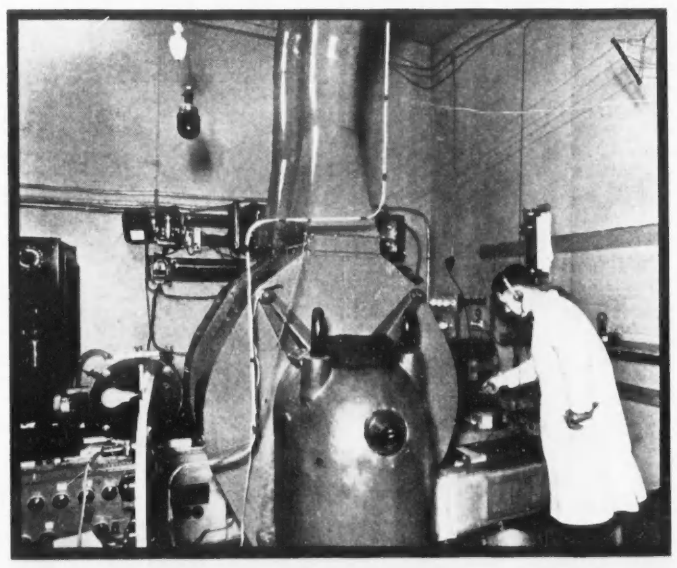
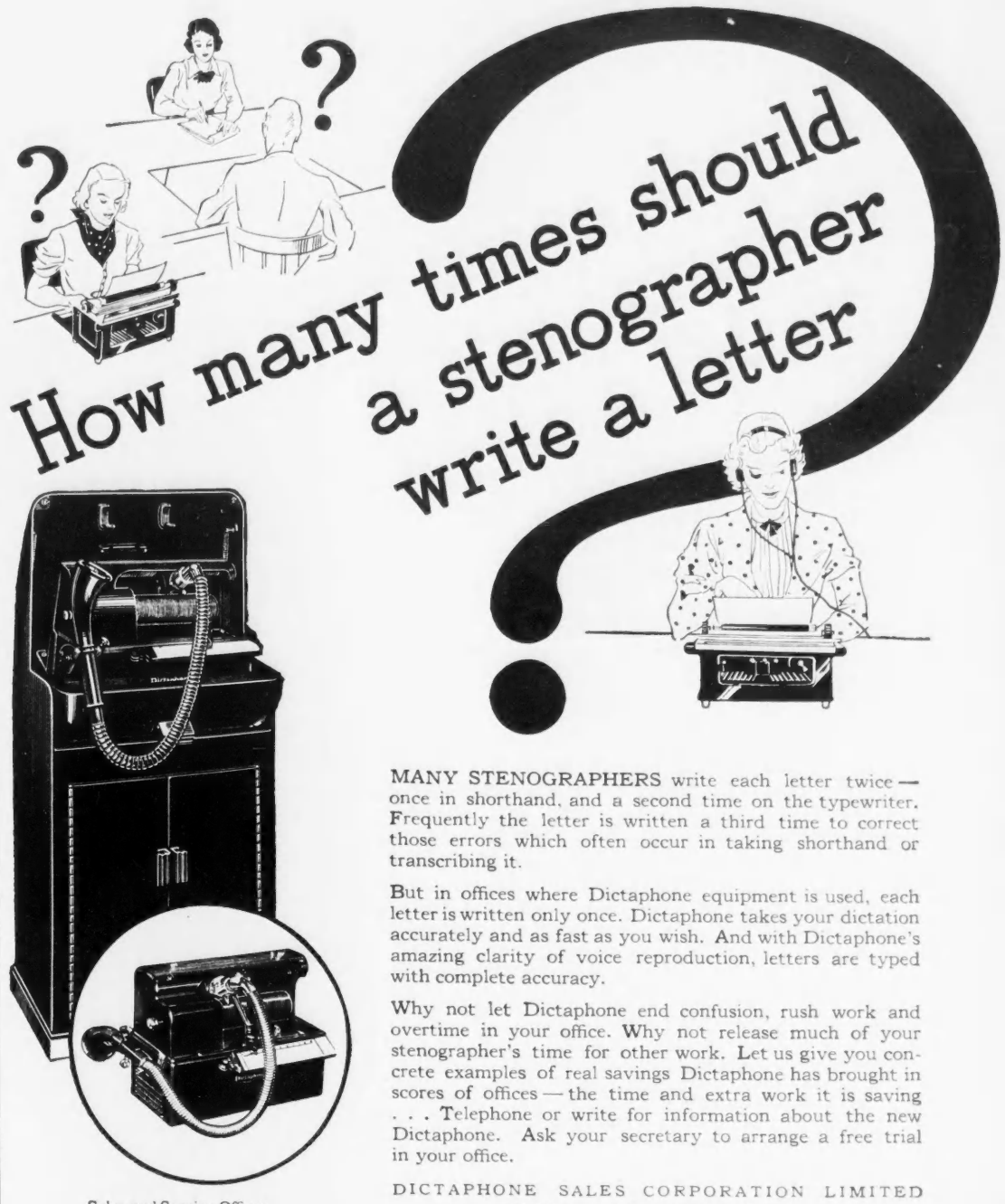
Nickel production in Canada has reached a rate of $6,000,000 every 30 days.



TEN-TON COSMIC RAY DEFLECTOR. A ten-ton magnet, the largest in England, has been installed at the London University's new site in Bloomsbury. P. M. S. Blackett, Professor of Physics at Birbeck College, will use this magnet to study the cosmic rays which beat down upon the earth from outer space. The magnet deflects the cosmic ray particles and these particles are observed in a large cloud chamber which slides in between the poles of the magnet.



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NEW ISSUE

ANGLO-CANADIAN DRUGS LIMITED

OSHAWA *and* MONTREAL

Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of Ontario in November, 1934.

CAPITALIZATION

(Upon Completion of this Financing)

	Authorized	Issued
6% Ten Year General Mortgage (Closed) Bond	$100,000.00	$75,000.00
Preference Stock - without par value	79,000	49,000
Common " " " "	21,000	21,000
Total Shares	100,000	70,000

Common shares will not participate in earnings until December 1st, 1946, unless the Preference shares are receiving an annual dividend of at least 6% (30 cents a share) after which they will participate equally.

PRESENT OFFERING

20,000 shares No Par Value Participating Preference Stock

Price $5.00 per share

SALIENT FEATURES

Gross Sales for year ending January 31st, 1937, over $70,000.00 with less than one-quarter Canadian territory covered, this being the first full year travellers were employed. Net Current Assets $78,599.20. Total Current Liabilities $6,529.84.

Present Sales Volume on basis of $100,000.00 per annum and $150,000.00 anticipated for next twelve months. This volume should provide ample dividends on preferred shares.

Heads of Departments are outstanding chemists with from fifteen to thirty years experience in Pharmaceutical manufacturing. The plant at Oshawa, covering 17,500 square feet floor space, is one of the finest equipped in Canada. The capacity of the Compressed Tablet Department is from 85,000 to 100,000 tablets per hour.

Among the products manufactured are Soluble Elastic and Dryfilled Capsules, Elixirs, Liniments, Fluid Extracts, Narcotics, Ointments, Pastils, Granular Effervescent Salts, Solutions, Spirits, Syrups, Tinctures, Tablets and miscellaneous preparations including a full line of Specialties for the Medical profession, and for the Veterinarian a complete line of Large and Small Animal Tablets, Ointments and Liniments, Fox Capsules, etc., etc.

The present Management, who are all men of considerable experience in drug or general business, acquired control of Anglo-Canadian Drugs, Limited, in June, 1936, making the Company all-Canadian as to Capital, Executive and Operating Staff.

The Directors are: President, John W. Gordon, St. Catharines; Vice-President, Bruce M. Gordon, Oshawa; C. Scott Webb, Secretary and Chief Chemist, Oshawa; H. D. Nelson, D.V.Sc., Director of Veterinary Service, Guelph, and W. M. Clinger, Maritime Sales Manager, Halifax, N.S.

Even during the worst years of the depression the demand throughout Canada for drugs was maintained at a very high level while the profit from drugs and drug sundries was among the highest of all company earnings. Very rarely has the public been given an opportunity of participating in the issue of an ethical Pharmaceutical house. They are almost invariably close corporations.

Credit References: Bank of Montreal, Oshawa. Dun & Bradstreet, Toronto.

The Company's Executives have subscribed and paid for in cash over one-third of this 20,000 share issue. The proceeds of this issue will be used as additional working capital and to extend the sales operations of the Company.

You are cordially invited to inspect this progressive Company's modern plant at Oshawa.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

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Distributor: ALVAN SALES
68 Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.
1892 Ste-des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

On sale at Drug, Departmental, Hardware and Jewelers stores.

Quebec Duplicate Ontario Hydro?

(Continued from Page 21)

	1936 high	May 12, 1937
Beauharnois Power	7½	7
Montreal Power	36	30
Quebec Power	24	19½
Shawinigan	29½	26½
Southern Canada	15	14

These losses are all the more striking when we note that the average for all common stocks, and also that for the utility group, are above those of a year ago, and also that most of the above-quoted power companies have shown improvement in earnings to date. In other words, while there is more optimism regarding the future of common stocks as a whole, and while the power corporations are demonstrating their ability to increase earnings under present conditions, there is fear concerning the treatment they may receive in the future.

THAT seems to be the general situation in a nutshell. Now let us look at the terms of the actual legislation. First of all, there was the act to establish "The Provincial Electricity Commission." This is to be the controlling body, in which function it will replace the existing Quebec Public Service Commission. Electric power is now recognized to be a public utility, so that it is a fit object for control at least in the distribution stage, and most of the powers established in the bill are appropriate for that purpose. They were broadly summarized as "full power to control and survey enterprises for production, sale and distribution of electrical energy in the province" and specifically include the following clauses: "Among other powers the commission has the right to make an inventory of all assets of these enterprises, to make full investigation of their financial structure, their accounting, their receipts, their profits, their expenditures, and all their operations in general. . . It can, furthermore, of its own initiative or on request of an interested party, fix rates for electricity sold in this province, basing them on the valuation of the physical assets of the enterprise and on reasonable costs. In addition, it can modify or even annul any abusive contract for the sale of electrical energy."

It was further provided that all future contracts be given a limit of five years' duration, and that even existing contracts be reduced to this limit. That inevitably raised the question of sanctity of contract, which has been so much to the fore in recent years. The entire basis for development of a power site may be, and often is, just such a contract with a distributing company, and the limitation to five years would make the whole thing a gamble, both for the producing company which requires the assurance of demand at a reasonable price, and for the distributing company which wants assurance of supply, likewise at a reasonable price. It is expected that this limitation will be omitted, on account of these objections. Finally, the measure brings all power companies definitely under control through operating permits or licenses.

The main interest, however, attaches to the bill which creates "The National Electricity Syndicate," and the text of which was made public on May 11. The preamble starts right off by calling this "an Act to establish and assure state competition respecting hydro-electric resources," so that we do not need to search in the text for warnings of its significance to the power companies. And while, as we will note later, provision is made for possible share capital and other financing along lines of ordinary corporations, the Syndicate is to be run by three administrators appointed by and responsible to the government, so that there can be no semblance of independent control by the shareholders or other investors.

One of the primary purposes is the development and distribution of electric power for outlying sections of the province, outlined as follows: "The Syndicate is authorized to establish and maintain under its control, in the places which it deems advantageous in the electoral districts of Abitibi, Temiscamingue, Lake St. John and Roberval, electricity generating plants and electricity transmission and distributing systems for lighting, heating and power purposes, and generally any installation and apparatus necessary to supply electricity to the public." For this purely public ownership scheme the bill appropriates the sum of ten million dollars, "which may be increased by the legislature."

Outside of these specified areas, however, the Syndicate may also become a developer and distributor of power, on the authorization of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, which of course means the government of the province. This is where direct competition with existing systems would come in, and, for reasons not entirely clear, it is proposed that financing of such additional and competitive undertakings should be "co-operative on a public and private basis." For any such undertaking which he allows the Syndicate to establish, the bill states that the Lieutenant-Governor may "authorize it to issue shares to such amount as he may from time to time determine and which shall constitute its capital stock." No explanation is given as to how the one corporation or syndicate can have capital stock applicable to only part of its undertakings. But in any event there is no chance for investors' control, since "the administrators alone shall form the Board of Management of the Syndicate," and "Sixty per cent. of the shares placed on sale by the Syndicate shall be attributed of right to the Government of the Province which shall pay for them at par upon delivery of the certificates to the Provincial Treasurer." Further, the government is authorized "to purchase the debentures issued by the Syndicate and the shares of its capital stock in addition to those which are attributed to the Government of right."

IT IS evident that whatever part private investors may have in the competitive power system will be that of a voiceless minority. Therefore unless some attraction is offered, over and above the yield obtainable on a government bond, there is not likely to be any capital forthcoming from investors, since there is no guarantee of interest or dividend. The government money itself is to be provided out of the consolidated revenue fund of the province, but as an alternative the government is empowered to arrange for "the complete or partial payment of such shares and debentures by means of loans not exceeding thirty years and bearing interest at rates not exceeding four per cent. per annum." This should mean that the only alternative to financing out of annual revenue would be financing out of loans to be retired in not more than thirty years; in other words, that the power investment would be written off in that period.

The third feature of interest, in this bill establishing a public power scheme, is that relating to municipalities. In one short clause the government is empowered, "upon application by the Syndicate, in order to assist any rural municipal corporation for the establishment of a municipal electricity distributing system . . . to pay fifty-five per cent. of the cost of construction of such system." Thus a scheme for local distribution under municipal control, like that in Ontario, is contemplated.

In this legislation as a whole, what have we but a complete system for controlling the existing power corporations of Quebec, and subjecting them to the competition of power developed out of the public funds and therefore subsidized to the extent of provincial credit at least, and possibly bonused to the extent of annual deficits as well? Admitting that the power interests in Quebec province are very strong, the scheme may be perfectly justified, and it may be fairly administered by the present and by later governments. But in the political arena, especially in these days when there is such a tendency to appeal to the masses through attacks on corporations, the machinery which is created and endowed with such wide powers by this legislation, is almost certain to be used at some stage to harass the corporations and to impair the security of their investors. That can happen even in Quebec.

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Financial Editor, Saturday Night:

You have probably heard from hundreds of your readers regarding the value of your Gold & Dross service. I have heard it quoted so often because of its fearlessness and thorough analyses. It is certainly ranked far above the regular financial papers.

—W. D. W., Westmount, Que.

ROYAL SPEED BOAT. The new 26-knot Admiral's barge for the British Navy, designed by Hubert Scott-Paine. The barge, which was used by Their Majesties the King and Queen on a recent Thames trip, is here shown passing a liner during its trials.

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